THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 14. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

For the Hot Weather

You should have one of

Our Shirt Waists. They are Cool.

Just the thing for those hot days soon to be here. They are very cheap for the quality sold. 48 cts. and up.

Our Fancy Roman Stripe Waists are beauties—98 cts.

BELTS.

Ladies' Belts, Roman Stripes and Plain Assorted Colors, 15 to 35c.

A new stock of Chamois Gloves in white and deep cream, $1.00.
Kid Gloves, Black and Tans, warranted, $1.25.
Undressed Kid in colors, red and green, $1.35.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Women's Shirt Waists.

The Shirt Waist Season is upon us now.

It has been a long while coming and finds us overstocked with Shirt Waists.

In order to close them up in season and before we take an inventory we make these unheard of prices:

Our 50 cent waists go at	35c
" 75 " " " "	50c
" 85 " " " "	50c
" 1.00 " " " "	75c
" 1.25 " " " "	90c
" 1.35 " " " "	$1.00.
" 1.35 " " " "	$1.00.
" 1.50 " " " "	$1.00.
" 1.75 " " " "	$1.25.
" 2.00 " " " "	$1.50.

Don't Lose These Prices.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Lay Sermon.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

It has been said that "to be great is to be good." History does not confirm the aphorism. We have only to think of Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, to realize that greatness and goodness do not necessarily conjoin. That is, greatness in the general acceptation of the term. But the world's definition of greatness is not accepted in the Kingdom of Heaven. Goodness is an essential factor of true greatness. Perhaps we might reverse the maxim and say "to be good is to be great."

In the foremost rank of great men stands William E. Gladstone. By every possible test he is entitled to the appellation. Perhaps no man ever united more elements of greatness. These are so numerous that a volume would be required for their elaboration.

He was a master of men. That implies more than leadership. A leader may be such by force of chicanery or hope of spoils, and lose his leadership when his venal expedients are exhausted. But a master not only leads, he constrains by force of intellectual power and moral greatness. Such a man was Gladstone. His eloquence was resistless even in so cynical a body as the English House of Commons. He carried his measures by force of logic and the domination of his own honest convictions.

He was incorruptible, not only in his own motives, but no "coigne of vantage" could induce him to appeal to corruptibility in others. The tactics of the school of Walpole had no attraction for him. If he believed that "every man has his price" he sought that price in the man's higher nature, and found it in patriotism, honor and duty.

He was a patriot pure and simple. God and my country were no catch words with him. Thought, study, effort, eloquence, politics, all were subservient to what he believed to be the true interests of England.

His earnestness was always intense. The business in hand was ever serious and demanded and received the best service of which he was capable. In parliament he never forgot that he was a statesman, on the hustings he always sustained the character of a patriot and a gentleman.

There is a word much used in politics and statesmanship which should be eliminated from the vocabulary. Its "consistency." Small politicians serve, with fear and trembling, the idea it embodies, and nothing so shocks a paper statesman as a charge of inconsistency. Gladstone was above such petty considerations. In new relations of men, new requirements of nations and economic needs, the right of today often becomes the wrong of tomorrow. Change of opinion and of party then becomes a necessity in national polity and a duty in individual action. Gladstone had the courage to acknowledge and the manhood to correct an error. Personal considerations and pride of opinion could not swerve him from the line marked out for duty, even though it involved the sacrifice of long cherished and ably defended opinions. Instead of being one who "To party gave up what was meant for mankind," he was one of the few who could give up party for the sake of country and humanity. That is the chief ingredient of honest politics and safe statesmanship. Without that readiness to change which is often made imperative by altered conditions, no man is a safe leader or a wise statesman.

Gladstone furnished a notable example of how political life can be adorned and elevated by broad scholarship. He ranged the whole field of literature and the wide realm of philosophy. He was rich in the treasures of classic lore and proficient in many of the modern languages. He was a profound theological student, and could hold his own in polemics with the keenest intellects of the Roman church. But amid all the absorption of study, fascination of literature and excitement of controversy, he never lost sight of his country's welfare, and was at all times the steady and fearless champion of human rights.

Perhaps the supreme test of a public life is the useful, practical lessons it has furnished. The estimating the worth of a man who has accomplished his mission and departed, the material question is has he left distinct and well defined "foot prints on the sands of time?" By that test Gladstone can safely be tried. The lessons from his life are many and grand, because the traits of his character were pure, marked and decisive. One of those lessons especially should be emphasised in the interest of political life throughout the world. He demonstrated that it is practicable to unite pure morality and genuine christian character with politics and diplomacy. Those elements have not commingled enough either in England or America. There is a too prevailing opinion that political success necessarily involves loose morality. If it does it is because the people encourage it and thus offer a premium on chicanery. Such offers find prompt takers among the venal and corrupt. The people will always get what they want if their wants are clearly and forcibly expressed. If not so expressed they must take what they permit. But the "Grand Old Man" waited for neither mandate nor permission. Right for its own sake was his principle. Whether the people would hear or forbear he gave them the best that honesty, purity and sound judgment could supply. He knew the real needs of his countrymen, and although some of his measures were for the time unpopular and aroused storms of opposition, he rested upon the righteousness of his cause and trusted to time and sober reflection for his vindication. And the vindication has come. Among all her great men England has produced no greater. And while Americans need not go beyond the seas for examples of men great and good; while we have many names that brightly adorn the historic page, the American student of politics would do well to study the character and take to his heart of hearts the lessons furnished by the noble life of William Ewart Gladstone. So mote it be.

Rhinelander Brick.

Among the new enterprises of which Rhinelander can boast is one which should meet with generous patronage from builders. We refer to the brick making establishment recently located here in the Sixth Ward. The brick are not made of clay, neither are they baked, yet they are fully as lasting and present a decidedly clear appearance. They are of the regulation size and all are absolutely true. The machine which manufactures them is a recent invention, being patented in 1892. Improvements have been added since then however and the machines are now turning out brick all over the country. They may be made of different colors, samples now on hand showing the colors of red, white and blue, different shapes being made at the will of the operators. The right of manufacture here is owned and controlled by Messrs. Matthew Stapleton and Ed Davis, the latter gentleman having recently located here, coming from Tomah where he was engaged in the same business. The capacity of the machine operated at present is between two and three thousand brick per day. Instances were given by Mr. Davis showing where the brick were placed in a wall ten hours after they were made, but it is customary to let them stand for fifteen to twenty days. A large number are now on hand and when thoroughly seasoned will be used in the construction of the new Stapleton building soon to be erected opposite the Fuller House on Stevens street.

Died.

C. W. Allen died Monday morning shortly before eight o'clock of pneumonia. He was taken down about two weeks ago with a cold which settled to take a severe hold of him. For a year past he had been troubled with pains in his left side but no serious apprehension was felt. Mr. Allen has been a resident here for a number of years and for a long time was associated with N. T. Baldwin in the painting and paper hanging business. Among the relatives of the dead man who are here are Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Allen, Milwaukee; B. M. Allen, Portage; J. F. Allen, Park Rapids, Minn. A wife and two children are left to mourn. The funeral will be held at the M. E. church to-day.

Patriotism.

A flag pole 74 feet high was raised at the corner of the High School park last Thursday night by the students. Flying at the peak is an 8x16 foot U. S. flag and below it the lone star emblem of Cuba. The pole was furnished by the boy students, who cut it and hauled it to its destination. The flag, pulleys, rope, etc., were paid for by contributions from the scholars who "chipped in" according to their means. The McCord School boys are to put up a big pole this week and it is said that it will be even higher than the High School staff. It's a good kind of rivalry anyway.

Closing Out Sale.....

Commencing

THURSDAY, May 26, 2 p. m.

We will offer the Entire

IRVIN GRAY STOCK

Consisting of Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc., without limit or reserve in lots to suit buyers for CASH ONLY.

THIS $25,000 STOCK MUST BE SOLD

before July 1 at any price. Come early and secure first choice of Dress Goods and Silks.

Three Special Sales Daily at 10 a. m. 2 and 7:30 p. m., until all is sold.....

W. D. Ferguson Adjusting Co.,

Chicago.

IT WAS a sight to be long remembered,
That I saw on the cars one day,
As the train was flying southward,
In the latter part of May.
It was only two and women
Who met by chance that day,
One had eyes of loveliest blue,
The other, the sweetest gray.

"Where go you?" said the blue-eyed one
To her with the eyes of gray,
"I'm going to visit my husband's grave,
In the southland far away."
"Was he a soldier?" the blue-eyed asked,
As she gazed in the eyes of gray;
And half unconsciously she grasped
Her hand in a loving way.

The eyes of gray lit up with pride:
"Yes, he was a soldier true;
He fell at the battle of Shiloh"—
"Oh! there's where mine fell, too."
And then they clasped each other and wept,
The eyes of blue and gray
Mingled their flood of sympathy
As the train sped on its way.

"What uniform did your 'soldier' wear?"
"My soldier wore the blue."
"Ah," said the other, "mine wore the gray."
"No matter, they both were true."
"Yes, they were true, our loved and lost,
True till their dying day;
And it matters not what they were on earth,
They are clothed in white to-day."

And when we came to the station,
A very small town by the way,
The men all stood bareheaded
As the two went on their way.
They walked up the street together,
Like children hand in hand,
Out on the country highway
Where the old church used to stand.

And on and on till they reached the place
Where their soldiers brave were laid;
Then they kissed and wept o'er each grave
alike,
And together knelt down and prayed;
Then each told the other about the past,
How they lived with their children dear,
And prayed, while God would spare their
lives,
To meet there once a year.

And then they walked back to the station,
These soldiers' widows in tears,
Helped by each other's sympathy,
To bear their burden of years.
Back to the west they traveled,
To their children, kind and true;
One with eyes of the sweetest gray,
The other, the loveliest blue.
—N. Y. Sun.

SAID BY THE SWORD.

I AM THE old sword, hanging quietly upon the wall over the mantelpiece, keenly observant of all that takes place about me. Nor am I rusty and slow. Those dark spots upon my polished blade are specters of blood, shades of the precious drops which, in more stirring days, were the red seals of courage, signs manual of heroes, testifying to future generations their knowledge of heroic deeds. In the days of the Crusades, when mailed knights went forth to battle for the cross, the sword handle was held upright and by that they swore to heroic vows. Therefore when they ended with the words "said by the sword," it meant the unvarnished truth. My handle, too, is a cross. "Said by the sword," now as then, means that I testify truly. Members of the sword family are long lived, maintaining their keenness and elasticity to old age. There are hundreds of years of service in me yet, and I may flash in the forefront of many a gallant charge when the sons and daughters of this generation have turned to dust. I flashed bravely in behalf of the old flag in the civil war. How much worthier was the cliquoted sword of Bunker Hill than the sword of Gettysburg and Appomattox?

I was presented to Capt. Carroll, a young volunteer, in 1861. A young lady with eyes brighter than my flashing blade or the jewels upon my hilt made the presentation in behalf of the ladies, and I saw at once by the way in which the captain regarded her that he thought more of the gift because of the giver. She was petite, a mere morsel of humanity, but as dainty a morsel as ever made a mark for Cupid's busy bow. Small in quantity, first-class in quality, with a heart of the largest size in a body of the smallest, her luminous soul flashed in majestic courage through love-lit eyes, and she was every inch a model of the devoted patriot women of 1861 and 1865.

Off we went to the war. It was not a junket nor yet a pleasure excursion. In a few months the gallant ranks were thinned, empty sleeves appeared in many parts of the line, boyish faces became bronzed, and boyish spirits ripened in the sultry atmosphere of conflict into the strong, stern, sturdy hearts of veterans tried and true. I flashed ever well toward the front, and many a time that flash leaping out in the red flame of conflict became the beacon which led our boys to victory. In a year I had a regiment and I gloried in the achievements of him whose chosen comrade I was. On went the union soldiers, their flag sometimes waving proudly in victory, sometimes trailing in temporary defeat, but ever reappearing through the carnage to lead the hosts of patriots toward the inevitable end.

At the battle of Winchester my master and I, fighting in the thickest of the fray, engaged a handsome confederate officer and were overmatched. Down fell Col. Carroll, his glazing eyes regarding me longingly as my captor bore me away. Much against my will I served him for awhile, and though swords regard it their duty to serve their owners regardless of the cause they espouse, it went against the grain to strike at those who wore the union blue. But my new master was every inch a soldier and a manly fellow. True hearts beat as nobly under confederate gray as under union blue. Thank God that the noblest of them all beat together in loyalty now! The fraternity of truly noble souls asserted itself upon occasion, even then.

One day about four weeks after my capture, Col. Poindexter bore me on a round of visits through the hospitals. Past cot after cot we went, most of the pale faces thereon being those of union

THERE WERE MEMORIAL WREATHS UPON BOTH PORTRAITS NOW.

soldiers. Suddenly we came to one upon which lay Col. Carroll, my comrade whom I had mourned as dead. Col. Poindexter recognized him at once, spoke kindly to him and spent some time in conversation. I could have leaped out of my scabbard in my anxiety to rejoin my brave comrade of the union cause, but I could not. It is our misfortune that we may change places only at the will of others. Suddenly a pleasant thing happened. Col. Poindexter unbuckled me from his belt, laid me on the cot beside Col. Carroll, said "Take your weapon, colonel, your courage entitles you to wear it," and walked swiftly away. Col. Carroll actually kissed me in his delight, and I verily believe his recovery was twice as rapid after that day. Soon after we were exchanged, and again led some of the boys in blue as they fought for the good old banner of the stars.

By and by we saw the end together. At Appomattox the conquered banner bent low to ours, and its fewer stars set to rise no more forever. The gallant ranks in gray melted away and scattered to distant homes, and the ranks in blue marched proudly homeward, glad that the good cause was won. Not long after our return there was a wedding, and Celestia Kirk became Mrs. Carroll. Of course I was at the ceremony, and the two brightest creatures there was the pretty bride and myself. I was treated with distinguished consideration, and soon after installed in this place of honor in the new home, a throne I have occupied ever since except for a period I shall soon tell you of. The observed of all observers, people like to notice me, and the family tells my story with a pride in my record as genuine as my own. That house was a center of patriotic influences, and I was usually brought into all discussions concerning the war, a flashing exclamation point emphasizing gladly what Col. Carroll said.

I saw my beloved master and his sweet-faced wife grow gray, their hair silvering until it resembled the bullion decorations upon my scabbard and hilt. And I saw their two lovely boys grow up to stalwart young manhood, as proud of me as was their parents. To those boys I became also a mentor, one they trusted and loved. At last one went to the naval academy at Annapolis, and one to the far west to seek his fortune, their parents once more taking up the burdens of the old life alone. I used to hear their conversation at eventide and hear the letters from the boys read. I may be made of metal, but it warmed even my stern heart to note their happiness, the love which mellowed and refined with years. "True as steel," is a common phrase. Sensitive as steel would be equally applicable. We swords are brave, and the brave are ever tender hearted.

Suddenly the letters from the younger son ceased coming, and they heard later that he had sailed away from San Francisco for some distant land and that the vessel was never heard from again. They heard of this in May, and when Memorial day came around a wreath of roses and forget-me-nots was placed around the portrait of the loved and lost, which flanked my position on the mantelpiece. On that Memorial day the other son came home on furlough and announced his appointment as an officer upon one of our cruisers. My old master gave me to him, and bade me serve the son as I had bravely served the sire. Soldiers are always ready, so I gladly obeyed.

Proudly we sailed the seas. Strangely enough my young master's chosen friend on the vessel was Carroll Poindexter, son of the confederate colonel who once wore me for awhile. The son of the man in gray was the bosom friend of the son of the man in blue, both loyally serving under the old flag, united heart and soul against its foes. It pleased me to note their friendship as the sunny symbol following the storm cloud of civil war.

Finally we anchored one day in a harbor of the tropics. The land-locked bay was almost in the center of a large city, whose gayly-colored houses stood out against backgrounds of palms, and farther still great mountains which erected nature's cathedral spires and lifted their sunlit summits to the azure sky.

There was revolution on the beautiful island and feeling ran high. Suddenly one night, as my master and his companion conversed in low tones in their hammocks, there came a sound as of thunder, the great ship heaved and rocked, fires burst forth as though her interior had become the crater of a volcano, and by their baleful light bodies of men could be seen hurled into the air, some shattered, some whole, while underneath the watching sharks waited for their prey and overhead great vultures gathered for their grewsome feast. It seemed like a section of the judgment day breaking prematurely before the natural coming of the dawn. The Maine had been blown up and another event had been written in blood and flame upon the pages of history. The two comrades, my master and his friend, both died. They were brave and comely youths. God keep their memory green!

I was sent home and again installed upon my throne, a more priceless relic now than ever. It chilled me to note the grief of the aged couple, now bereaved, with both the brave boys who would have cherished them in their old age, gone before them to the silent land. There were memorial wreaths upon both portraits now which flanked me on either side and completed the row of precious things gracing this home altar. The open fire below seemed to be offering incense to their memory when the aged father at eventide unburdened his heart in prayer, his only arm clasping close his aged wife.

Then came the sorrows. The home had been mortgaged to pay for the tuition of the boys, and the scanty pension served simply to meet the mere expense of living. The holder of the mortgage was one of those who think sentiment is unbusinesslike, men who think the dollar mark a better badge than the hero's scars. So the day of fate drew on apace and the skies of the future seen from the little home darkened. There was faith and courage there, but these do not heal scarred hearts or shield the most heroic souls from bitter sorrows. How I would have liked to spike that hard-hearted old skinflint who sneered cynically at pleas made for time and opportunity. It is lucky for such wretches that swords are powerless to act upon impulse or strike when the iron (or rather the steel) is hot.

The night before the day of doom, that on which the aged couple were to be driven from the home made sacred by precious memories, there was a knock at the door and who should walk in but young Louis Carroll, the son who was supposed to have been lost on the Pacific. Stalwart, smiling, brown as a berry, he clasped the aged parents in his arms and they mingled smiles and tears in a confusion as charming as it was unphilosophical. The ship had been lost but all the passengers had not. Louis was one of the rescued, was taken in the schooner which picked them up to its far northern destination as one of the whaling fleet in the Behring sea, and he had been out of reach of mail facilities and ordinary transportation. One letter he had entrusted to a roving Esquimo, but the man in furs had evidently proved a poor postman. Perhaps he had fallen a victim to a walrus or polar bear, and the letter reposed with his remains in its department of the interior.

Better still, Louis had been to the Alaska mines and had been there reasonably successful. He was not a millionaire, but he had nuggets enough to erect an efficient barrier against mortgages for a lifetime. I heard him say after he paid Old Moneybags his claim that he was strongly tempted to hit him with the flat of the sword which hung on the wall and then throw him out of the window. I wish he had, for I should like to have had a share in the skirmish. His good mother rebuked him for the words, but I thought I saw a gleam of approval in his father's eyes though he too was a fairly good Christian under ordinary circumstances. And so the cloud over the little home lifted. Who was it that said: "At eventime there shall be light?" In life's dim twilight the old people are happy and safe once more.

When Memorial day comes I shall be worn again by the honored commander of the G. A. R. post as the members march proudly under their tattered battle flag to decorate the graves of their dead. Upon those grassy altars we will renew our vows of fidelity to the old flag and the union it gloriously represents. Already arrangements have been made with American friends at Havana, and a silken flag with flowers in profusion will lie on the grave of the young soldier I served, sleeping peacefully there with more than 200 comrades who wore the blue. In God's good time, perhaps in 1899, soldiers of the Cuban republic, then fully established, may plant the flags and scatter the flowers on those honored graves.

And on the evening of Memorial day here we are to have a wedding. Louis Carroll, the returned Klondiker, will marry Virginia Secession Poindexter, daughter of the man who once captured me from her father-in-law. Captor and captured will be there, and the whole squad will be union to the core. The dainty little maiden will practice what she preaches by her "union" with the son of the man in blue, and the old uniform will be brought out for the occasion, my honored self hanging as of old near the soldier's side. The old soldiers will each wear blue and gray; blue in faded uniforms, gray in beards and hair. And over the alcove in which the happy pair stand to be wed will flutter the tattered remnant of the old battle flag.

Alas, of the old comrades I am the only one who looks as young as ever. I hope to fight the enemies of my country hundreds of years after all of you who read this sleep with the silent majority under the sod. Shall we meet in Heaven? St. John in Revelations speaks of flaming swords there, and of flaunting blades. Be that as it may, "All's well that ends well." I leave those I love in the happy light which illumines their radiant faces as a result of the reunion and the wedding, the light of undying affection which arches like a halo over the altar of home. My simple story is ended. May its lessons live in human hearts for many years to come.

I. EDGAR JONES.

PATRIARCHISM.

A Colored Citizen Has a Great Desire to Show His Peculiar Patriotism.

A gentleman who was in Charleston on business last week tells a story that was in circulation in that live and patriotic West Virginia city:

While Gen. Appleton, adjutant general of the state, was passing down one of the principal streets on his way to his office in the capitol a colored brother, and there are scores and scores of them in that town, hailed the general.

"Gineral, 'scuse me for stoppin' you, but I'd like to ax you a quessen, sah, if you've got time ter answer hit."

"Certainly, sir," said Gen. Appleton. "What is it?"

"Well, sah, does you think ther's gwine to be wah?"

"It looks that way now, but I fear from the way the white men are pressing forward that you colored people will have a very slim chance to enlist. Did you think of going?"

"No, sah; I can't say I's achin' to go, sah, but I would like, ef I have to, erlong wif lots uv colder colo'd men, to show my patriarchism, sah, fuh you know, giner'l, dat de colo'd folk hab jist as much patriarchism as de white folks, an' we want to show hit."—Atlanta Constitution.

SLEEP, SOLDIER, SLEEP!

Sleep, soldier, sleep! Thy work is o'er,
No more the bugle calls "to arms!"
Dream on beneath thy tent of green,
Sleep, soldier, sleep, free from alarms!

Rest, soldier, rest! while we to-day
Bring fragrant flowers, with reverent
treat,
To deck the graves of those we love—
A tribute to our honored dead.

Sleep, soldier, sleep! Thy work is o'er,
Sleep on and rest, free from all care;
While we our gratitude express,
With blossoms sweet and garlands fair.
—W. G. Park, in Good Housekeeping.

Singular Ship.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus, of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the decks rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no masts or sails, and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.—Boston Herald.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The woman who has a silk petticoat does not neglect to take the world into her confidence.—Boston Transcript.

A Long Felt Want.—"Why do you recommend this collar button so highly?" "We throw in with it a bureau that sits flat on the floor."—Chicago Record.

"I was to have married the countess, but her whole family was opposed to the match." "And the countess?" "She is one of the family."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Always Going.—Mrs. Prim—"John, you used to say before we were married that you could die listening to the sound of my voice." Mr. Prim—"Well, Mary, it begins to look as if I'll have to do it, unless you go first."—Chicago News.

Entitled to a Rebate.—"Yes, you have cured my rheumatic foot, doctor, but I think you ought to throw off about four dollars from this bill." "What for, sir?" "Because you have robbed me of my best barometer."—Chicago Tribune.

He Wanted to Know.—Mrs. McLubberty—"Here's some pills, Murty, thot Mrs. Hogan was afther sindin' over for yez. She says they'll aither kill or cure yez." McLubberty (who is ill)—"Begorra, did she say which they would do foorst?"—Puck.

"Say," said the frazzled man who stuck his head through the door, "do you know anything about war?" "I guess I do," said the editor. "Well, I want you to tell me how many Spanish flags a feller ort to burn to show his patriotism sufficient to indicate that he's did enough fer the cause without goin' to war."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MIND AND DISEASE.

Too Much Mental Activity Will Kill One in a Very Short Time.

When a man is in the excited stage of alcoholism—that is, has had a quantity of alcohol sufficient, not to make him drunk, but to stimulate the processes of his thought—we find him talking rapidly and vividly, and if we are ourselves the man, we find ourselves thinking in pictures with very great rapidity—that is, each thought or mental picture leads instantly to another. But we know this to be morbid and the result of alcohol poisoning. And we know it to be disastrous to the brain to repeat this process often. We know further that the same thing may occur without the alcoholic poison.

In persons of a certain temperament, called sensitive or emotional, any little disturbance in circumstance or chance word will in the same way set the mind off, rattling it; it may happen even without any marked cause at all. Such a one will, in body, compose himself to sleep, in bed, but that is not what his mind is proposing. It passes from thought to thought, from memory to memory, from picture to picture, and at last the very possibility of sleep departs. By morning the wearied brain is unable either to think of anything or not to think of everything, and two more such nights would mean insanity or apoplexy. This form of wear and tear of brain, like the alcoholic, is morbid. No one would deny that. Yet that is what we all do, in lesser degree. It is an example of an extreme degree of that utter uncontrol and unconcentration of thought of which every one of us in lesser degree is guilty, and as in this form the brain may be destroyed unless help comes in a few days, so in the course of years we perhaps all destroy our brains and die prematurely from useless wear and tear, due to unconcentrated, wandering weakness of thought.—National Review.

A Florida Frost.

Far on in March, when the thermometer had long been in the 80s, the wind whipped suddenly into the north, and the air cooled 50 degrees in a night. We were in the field, perspiring in linens, when the change came, with an abrupt overcasting of the sky. A whiff like the breath from a glacier struck us, the wind blew each moment keener, and before we fairly saw how it was our teeth were chattering. It seemed unbelievable; but presently there was no doubt that a January norther was upon us, two months out of season. When we realized this, we set all hands at work to earth over the half-grown potato vines. Only a few hours of the day were left, but the men worked desperately with hoes and plows through the bleak twilight, and much was done. But not all. When we came out, shivering, in the first daybreak, we saw that our short harvest was to be lamentably shortened. We perceived now, at last, how it was with us; we were not farming, but gambling with the elements. The climate had been merely toying with us, a trump card of spring frosts lying in its sleeve.—F. Whitmore, in Atlantic.

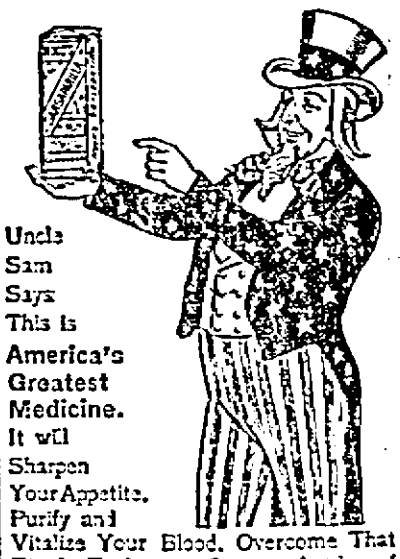
Chinese Candies as Russian Dainties.

To most people a tallow candle appears more in the way of a necessity than a luxury, but the Russian bluejackets who are enjoying shore leave just now from the Rossia and the Admiral Nakimoff appear to find in assimilating candles of Chinese make as much gusto as an English child would have in eating a sugar stick. The other day a party of stalwart Muscovite bluejackets were to be seen going along Queen's road, and the avidity with which they polished off joss candles was a sight for the gods. Some of the men, who were evidently petty officers, elected to dine off candles as thick as one's arm—regular No. 1 joss pidgin arrangements—and streams of grease trickled from the corners of each man's mouth. British and American Jacks like their beer and rum, but they draw the line at Chinese-made tallow candles.—London Telegraph.

War Horrors.

Filler—I suppose you think war is a sort of a picnic?

Bowles—Oh, dear, no; not that horrible.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Uncle Sam Says This Is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood. Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

People Like High Connections.

People will always trace good traits in their relatives even if they won't the bad ones.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Their Permanent Abode.—"Where are those political rogues we hear so much about, papa?" "They are always in the opposing party, my son."—Detroit Free Press.

"His love for her increased after marriage." "So they live together happily, eh?" "No, they don't live together at all. She married another man."—Town Topics.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.

TRADE-MARK

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Delicious—Nutritious.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass., by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

THE REAL CULPRIT.

He Kept Quiet and Let the Poor Letter Carrier Take All the Blame.

"Hi there!" called a somewhat excited woman to the postman who was passing on his morning round. "Where's that letter I sent three weeks ago to my sister in Buffalo? She never got it and has written to know whether I'm mad at her or some of us are sick."

"I know nothing about it, madam."

"Of course you don't. I suppose the postmaster general would say the same thing. My own private opinion is that this government is running at mighty loose ends. I put a stamp on that letter to pay for having it sent. It was directed as plain as print. It is lost or stolen and my own sister is blaming me for neglecting her. It's all politics, that's what it is, putting in a lot of raw hands every four years, and I don't propose to stand it. I'm going to find out whether you mail men can defraud your customers and make family trouble just because you don't know enough to look after your business."

"But I never saw your letter, my good woman."

"I don't care anything about that. Neither did my sister ever see it. I'll not sleep till I write the president and give him a piece of my mind. The idea of paying an army of men to lose letters. It's ridiculous. It won't be long before some of you are looking for other jobs, or I miss my guess."

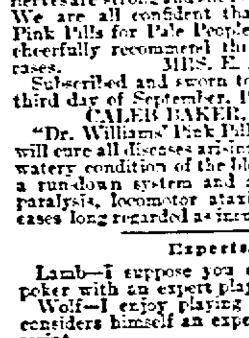
During this conversation the woman's husband dove frantically into his pockets, ran hatless through the back gate, put that letter into a mail box and made a fine show of temper while helping his wife abuse the government.—Detroit Free Press.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S BATTLE.

From the Mail, Milford, Ind.

Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance.



Her Battle.

"A year passed, and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better but soon was as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them.

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines, but tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured.

"While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897.

CALEB BAKER, Notary Public.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run-down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

Experts.

Lamb—I suppose you enjoy a game of poker with an expert player?

Wolf—I enjoy playing with a man who considers himself an expert.—Boston Transcript.

THIS IS A "HOT" ONE.

Lake Crystal, Minn., July 31st, 1897.

April 5th, 1893, my little boy, just four years old, was terribly scalded by falling backward into a pail full of boiling water. He fell into it in such a manner that he remained doubled up until his mother, who was in the next room, could come to his rescue. In tearing his clothing from him, the skin and flesh came off in strips, and the mother's hands were badly burned. The skin came off his body from above the middle of the back to below the calves of his legs. The burn was deep and the case desperate. For two months he was under the care of our family physician. We then took him to St. Paul and acting under his advice called in one of the leading surgeons of the city, who took the case in charge. Other physicians were called in consultation; sixty pieces of skin were grafted at one time, yet notwithstanding all the skill of the doctors and the most unremitting care, two months afterwards all hope had been given up. For months he had lain on pillows with his face down and suffered terribly. He had no appetite and could retain nothing on his stomach.

The sores were indolent and for two months had lain perfectly dormant. My attention was then called to Allen's Ulcerine Salve, and in desperation, ready to try anything that promised help, we commenced its use. Results were apparent at once. It at once aroused the sores to action and stimulated a healthy discharge. We kept the boy's strength up with a preparation of beef's blood and wine, and in about two months he was well on the road to recovery, and we were able to remove him back to our home. Thirteen months from the time he was injured he was perfectly restored. It has been over four years since the cure was effected and the boy is perfectly well and remarkably strong and active. I believe that Allen's Ulcerine Salve saved his life, as when we commenced its use all hopes had been given up, and blood poisoning was expected to set in any moment. It was four months after he was burned before we began to use the Salve. Signed, H. E. WOODS,

Traveling Agent for C. Gotzian & Co.,
Wholesale Boots & Shoes, St. Paul, Minn.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Signed.) W. P. COBB,
Justice of the Peace.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Prepared by J. P. ALLEN Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Ulcerine Salve is a sure cure for all kinds of ulcers and sores. Also best preparation for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and fresh wounds. Be wise—keep it in the house.

How They Succeed.

Tom—Some men gain prosperity by one big jump, others by hops.

Dick—Hops?

"Yes; for example, the brewer."—Up to Date.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Platonic love is a sort of prologue to the real thing.—Chicago News.

THESE BRING LUCK.

Superstitious Regard That Many Persons Have for Mere Trifles.

"Life is made up of little things, and the smaller they are the more important part they play sometimes," observed a prominent street contractor to a Washington Star reporter. "How few people fail to pick up a horse shoe if it is in their road. A pin has a similar influence among many men, but I don't think I have ever seen a woman pick up a pin in the street, though they have much more use for them than men. I pick up pins and horse shoes as often as I see them, and I don't know that I have ever had any special good luck or bad luck in consequence, and I suppose I shall continue to do so to the end of the chapter, call it superstition or anything else you may. The lucky pick-up with me, however, is marbles—the playing alleys of the boys—and I am free to admit that I would rather find a marble than any small thing that I know of. Good luck always has followed finding a marble as far as I am concerned, and in talking about it I find that others have had similar experience. My observation, though, is that marble finding is the rarest kind of good luck for women, though there is not as much superstition in it as there is about the horse shoe. You will be surprised upon talking to your circle of friends to find how many there are who are pleased to pick up a marble, and many of them will be able to give you substantial reasons for their belief. I know a Colorado lady who resides in this city—an artist of some distinction—who tells me that she has never failed to sell her pictures if she had a marble which she found in her pocket, and has never been able to do so if she did not have any. Simply carrying the marble in the pocket does not work the charm. It must be found, and the more frequent the finding the more frequent the good luck."

QUEER DEATHBED REQUEST.

A Prominent Japanese of No Religious Belief Leaves Directions for Burial.

Lieut. Yoshibumi Funigawa, of the I. J. N., left behind a curious request to his family a few days prior to his death, which occurred the other day in his native district of Hizen. He observed to his family that as he had never had time to investigate religious questions deeply enough to enable him to determine which faith he should embrace he was neither prejudiced against nor partial toward any form of religion. However, he himself was of opinion that his soul would perish with the cessation of life, while his remains would crumble to dust. Therefore he did not wish to have any religious services performed on his behalf, says the Japan Times.

The funeral also should be as simple as could be and flowers and similar offerings be strictly declined. No announcement should be made of his death to friends of his until four or five days after the funeral. Two or three weeks after his death his relatives and friends should be invited to a banquet, and they should be asked to enjoy the occasion as heartily as possible. A priest might be invited, if the presence of such a personage were deemed desirable. At the funeral also nobody should acompany the bier, except, if considered necessary, one or two representatives on behalf of the family and relatives might follow the remains to the grave. The tomb was to be of the simplest description, only his name to be inscribed upon it. A memorial tablet was entirely tabooed.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, U. S. A.

This gallant officer, who will eventually command the army of occupation in Cuba, entered the army as lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan infantry in 1861. He received the brevet of brigadier general in 1865, and then became an officer in the regular army, reaching the rank of brigadier general May 3, 1897. He was made a major general by President McKinley.

The Force of a Rifle Bullet.

In the English official regulations for 1898 it is stated that the mean extreme range of the Lee-Metford bullet may be taken as about 3,500 yards, although, with a strong wind, 3,760 yards have been observed. The bullets find their way through joints of walls, unless the walls are made very fine and set in cement. About 150 rounds, concentrated on nearly the same spot at 200 yards, will break a nine-inch brick wall. Rammed earth gives less protection than loose. When fired into sand the bullet is found to be always turned aside after it has entered a little way. The following thicknesses of material (in inches) are usually necessary to stop the regulation .303 inch bullet: Shingle between boards one, hardened steel plate one-fourth, good brick work nine, sack of coal 12, hard dry mud wall 11, peat earth 60, compressed cotton bales 22, oak 27, elm 22, teak 25, fir 44, clay 43.

Has Grown Since.

The population of England at the time of the Conqueror did not exceed 2,000,000, all told.

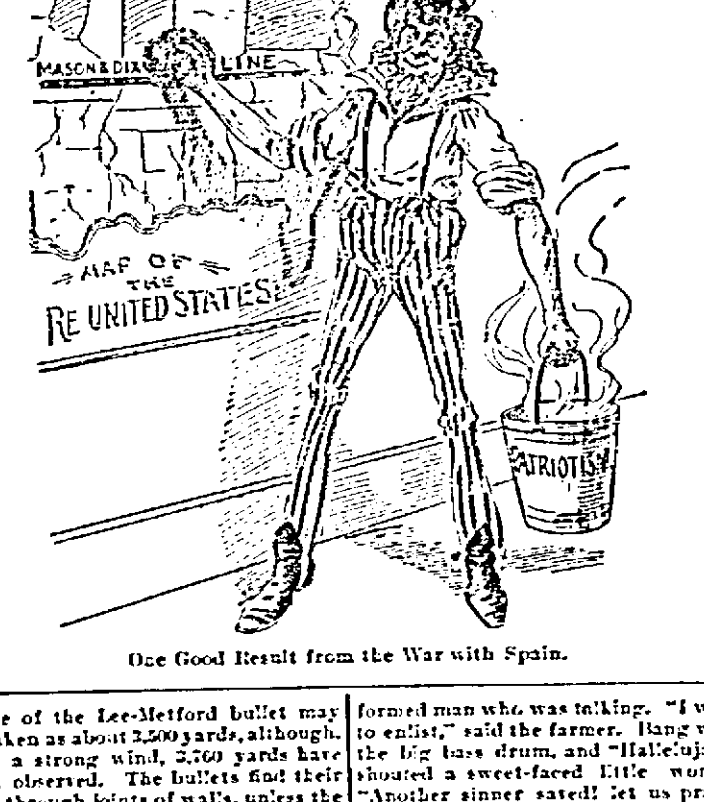
In the Wrong Army.

A countryman who expressed a desire to enlist in Kansas City was directed by a joker to a Salvation Army tent. The Salvationists were singing a song when the farmer crowded up to their little circle. He waited patiently. Then one of the men made an address appealing for volunteers. The young farmer pushed into the circle, and, taking off his hat, stuck out his hand to the uniformed man who was talking. "I want to enlist," said the farmer. Bang went the big bass drum, and "Hallelujah!" shouted a sweet-faced little woman "Another sinner saved! let us pray!" exclaimed the soldier who held the farmer's hand, as he knelt down on the asphalt pavement reverently. The farmer was thoroughly scared by this turn of affairs. Instead of kneeling he looked about him. The prayer had already started when he got his bearings. Seizing his valise, which he had dropped on the street when he took the proffered hand of the soldier, he broke through the crowd, and amid the guffaws of a crowd of newsboys he started north on Main street.

The Largest See.

The bishop of Selina has probably the largest see in the world, as it extends over 200,000 square miles of territory, part of which includes the Klondike gold fields. It was his father who is supposed to have been satirized as Sergt. Buzfuz in the "Pickwick Papers."

WIPING IT OUT.



One Good Result from the War with Spain.

A Man of Parts.

"Mr. Fizzington is quite a linguist, isn't he?"

"I never knew it."

"Oh, yes, he talks three languages."

"What are they?"

"Horse, baseball and golf."—Chicago Evening News.

The Doctor's Discovery.

"What do you find the most common delusion among your patients, doctor?"

"That we physicians care nothing about having our bills paid."—Detroit Free Press.

HON. W. E. CHILTON,

Ex-Secretary of the Great State of West Virginia, Writes of Pe-ru-na.

HON. W. E. CHILTON, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of your preparation, Pe-ru-na. It has been used by quite a number of my neighbors and friends in cases of catarrh and has accomplished all that you claim for it. I have used it as a tonic, and as such I find that it is of very great benefit when my nervous system is deranged.

W. E. CHILTON.

The digestive organs are lined by mucous membrane. This mucous membrane is liable to catarrh. The catarrh may be so light as to attract no attention, or so sever as to confine its victim to the bed. As long as the slightest catarrh remains there can be no such thing as proper digestion. The blood will be impure because the products of digestion are impure. To correct this is to cleanse the blood. This Pe-ru-na will do.

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

TOO OBLIGING.

A Housemaid's Effort to Please and Its Disappointing Result.

A young woman, whose home is in St. Paul, spent a few days in Washington the guest of a congressional family from New England. She had just returned from a six months' tour of Europe, and the traveling bag she carried was plastered over with steamer labels and stamps of half the famous hotels on the continent. She is not an ostentatious person, by any means, the St. Paul girl, but she certainly did set great store by that decorated bag, and gazed with pride on its collection of labels. Her charm of manner and the liberality of her tips, too, perhaps, completely won the heart of the trim New England housemaid of the congressional family. On the morning of the guest's departure for St. Paul the maid appeared at the door of her room, wreathed with smiles and holding the traveling bag in her hand.

"Here's your valise, miss," she said, gleefully. "I had some trouble with it, and it took quite a little soaking; but I knew you wouldn't want to start off with all those tags pasted all over it. I got 'em all off for you, and the valise just looks brand new."

And if you want to see a striking example of rage too deep for speech you have only to speak of New England neatness in the presence of one young woman from St. Paul.—Washington Post.

Nobody likes a woman who eats more than a man.—Washington Democrat.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engrafting of French and German dishes upon the bill of fare of the latter class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, barbaric. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, malarious and persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

On the Safe Side.

"Doc," said a man who had approached one of the surgeons of the recruiting stations, "I wish you'd examine me and see if I'm eligible for enlistment."

"You must file your application in the regular way with the officer in charge," replied the surgeon.

"I haven't time to do that just now," the stranger replied. "Why can't you take a look at me and see what my chances are, anyway? It's very important that I should know."

"Well, take off your coat and vest, and let me listen to your heart the first thing."

The examination was very short.

"Ah," said the surgeon, after he had listened for a moment, "there isn't any use going on in your case. You'll never do. Why, you might almost as well have no heart at all."

"Hurrah for war!" yelled the man, who had been rejected, as he pulled on his coat and hurried into the street. "War! War! War! Down with the cowards who don't want blood! Hurrah for the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds!"—Cleveland Leader.

How They Shop.

"Harry," said Mrs. Tredway to her husband at the breakfast table, "I am quite out of money, and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 60 cents."

"What do you want 60 cents for?"

"Ten cents for car fare and 50 cents for luncheon."—Harper's Bazar.

Intrusted to the Monarch.

Jeweler (excitedly)—What became of those diamond earrings while I was out? They're worth $400!

His Wife—The cook saw them, dear. It's her day out, you know, and said she'd leave if I didn't let her wear them this afternoon.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Had Outgrown the Habit.

She—Do you believe microbes are got from kissing?

He—I really have no way of knowing; you know, I'm married.—Yonkers Statesman.

If experience adds to skill, Dr. Hayes and associates, of Buffalo, N. Y., ought to know something about curing Asthma. They have now treated more than forty thousand cases and have from five to seven thousand patients under treatment at the present time.

Wooley—"Smithers says he makes no acquaintances among medical students."
Kotton—"Why not?" Wooley—"He says he's afraid they'll cut him dead."—Roxbury Gazette.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When people hear a piece of gossip, they never stop to ask before repeating it: "Is it probable?"—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It's about as hard for a man to keep a diary as for a woman to keep a sharp lead pencil.—Chicago Daily News.

Most men think they would have been well off if they hadn't been so liberal.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

A loafer doesn't seem to care for anybody except those who are busy.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Pugilists and babies are put to sleep in a different manner.—Chicago Daily News.

There are few sermons neither too long nor too short.—Ram's Horn.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN.
5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 35c; large, 65c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

To Alaska Gold Fields

by new EMPIRE LINE 3,500 ton steamers "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Illinois," "Indiana," "Conemaugh." Specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights and all modern improvements.

SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL,

appointed to sail about June 15, 20, 25; July 15, 20, 25. These large ocean steamers, so well known in the transatlantic business, in connection with our own fleet of 15 New Vessels for the Yukon River traffic, furnish by far the best route to Dawson City and all other Yukon River points.

"ALL WATER ROUTE."

REMEMBER that this line enables passengers to reach the heart of the Gold Fields without enduring the hardships, exposure, severe toil and danger to life and property encountered on the Overland routes. Apply to

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.,
607 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH., or to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
143 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.,
or their agents in the United States or Canada.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

7000 BICYCLES

carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed, $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.
J. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., CHICAGO.

SALESMEN WANTED We want two or three good men in every county in the Northwest to sell our Minnesota Fruits, Seeds, etc. THREE PLANS, PAY WEEKLY. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO. Lake City, Minn.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION —FREE— The Overland Monthly, San Francisco, offers free scholarships at the Stanford University or the University of California, including four years' course, board, lodging, a railway fare from any part of the country.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

7,000,000 ACRES—Farms, Timber, Mineral, Colony lands; South; cheap, easy terms. FREE CATALOGUE. W. H. CRAWFORD & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

KOLA CELERY COMPOUND, MUNYON'S Household Remedy, is the great Nerve Tonic in the world. Sold by all druggists.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

THE EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS are MOST COMFORTABLY reached via The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry.

SEND FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED TOURIST BOOK.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., CLEVELAND. C. K. WILBER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE."
DO YOU VALUE LIFE?
THEN USE
SAPOLIO

FREE! WANTED—All persons looking for a home to buy one of the fifteen successful colonies and settlements now forming along the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad in Minnesota. Cheap lands, good soil, pure water, clear streams, beautiful lakes, a healthful climate, freedom from drought and malaria, excellent markets. The King of all countries for the Dairy, Diversified Farming. Maps and Circulars free. Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, 902 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A. N. K.—G 1710

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WHAT 5 CENTS BUYS.

1 mammoth bar 1¼ lbs. Laundry Soap.
1 box 24 sheets writing paper, 24 envelopes,
1 bar Barker's Glycerine soap, regularly sold at 10 c.
1 Ladies' pure Linen hemstitched handkerchief,
1 spool 100 yds best Linen thread,
1 doz. Pure Pearl Buttons, sizes 18 to 24.
1 pair child's Fast Black Hose, size 5 to 8,
1 set Corset Steels,
1 tea or coffee strainer,
1 double money purse,
1 Galvanized potato masher,
1 Nickle Plated curling iron,
1 good green whisk broom,
1 bottle Carter's best Black Ink,
1 Ice Chisel, never sold under 10c.
1 bottle ½ ounce best perfume,
1 pair Gent's seamless grey mix socks,
1 Ivory handle genuine Bristle tooth brush,
1 bottle best bluing,
1 doz. nickle plated safety pins, any size.
1 box assorted wire hair pins,
1 set embroidery rings,
1 steel tracing wheel,
1 bar Benton's bath soap,
1 doz celluloid collar buttons,
1 bunch linen stay binding,
1 Emerald Green cream pitcher,
1 set shirt waist studs,
1 oz. No. 4 Kid Curlers,
1 fine Egyptian yarn ladies' vest.

Crusoe's Bargain Department Store.

Rhinelander, Wis.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

President McKinley issued a call for 75,000 more volunteers yesterday, the additional number being required to occupy Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipines. This number will place 250,000 men at the government's call. It is expected that the troops will be divided up about as follows: Cuba 100,000; Porto Rico 25,000; Phillipines 25,000; coast defences 100,000.

A Galled Jade Winces.

An alleged Rhinelander correspondent of the Prentice Calumet, who conceals his identity under the name of "Layman," raises a hysterical howl against all opposition to Alexander Stewart based upon the third term ideas.

We will not say that the remarks of "Layman" are rot and nonsense, for they are something worse than either. They are utterly void of intelligence, and disclose nothing except the fact that there is the most real and urgent alarm in the Stewart camp, and that one of the "Pap suckers," to-wit. "Layman," is in a state of mortal dread lest the pap bag be snatched from his greedy clutches. Hence his hysterical howl.

Revival in Shipbuilding.

One effect of the war with Spain is likely to be a revival of shipbuilding. The Government's recent purchase of vessels for transport service amounted to 85,669 tons, while in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the tonnage of iron and steel vessels built on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was but 21,586, or one fourth as much. It is stated that stock in the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia has risen 20 points within a few months, owing to the number of orders which this company has received and the future prospects for its business. Among the contracts it has secured is one from the Russian Government. There is no reason why Southern and Northern shipbuilding companies provided with the necessary machinery and facilities cannot secure foreign as well as domestic orders of this kind. The war is bringing to the front the importance of a strong navy, is modifying our foreign relations and making the importance of an American merchant marine more impressive. Immense shipbuilding and dry dock plants are likely to be built.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Dry Wood For Sale.

Sixteen inch wood for sale by the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. Inquire at office.

Very Low Rates to Omaha.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold, limited to ten days from date of sale, on account of annual convention Travelers' Protective Association, to be held May 31-June 3. For dates of sale, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. M26-1t.

Twelve Hours Saved.

When you save time you are making money. That is why you should travel by the SOO LINE if you want to make money. The SOO LINE is shortening its time from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Vancouver 12 hours. That means a good deal of money to the man of business. The SOO runs, both east and west, the finest Tourist Sleepers ever built. That means a good deal of comfort for everybody. 21-m19-26

Once Again.

Air: "Just Before The Battle Mother."

Once again we hear the bugle
Call our loyal sons to arms,
And they go with willing footsteps
From their city homes and farms.
Brave true boys your country needs you,
Stand for honor and for right,
Drive the tyrant from our threshold,
Bring poor Cuba to the light.

Chorus.

Soldiers, soldiers, do your duty,
Grasp your guns and face the foe,
Break the chains that bind your neighbor,
Harken to her sigh of woe.

Once your country was in bondage
And your fathers broke the chain;
Now stand bravely by her honor,
Save her from the wrath of Spain.
We have heroes true and noble
Just the same as in the past,
Who will never flee from danger,
Never, while their lives shall last.

And when passed the hour of danger,
And the cannons cease to roar,
May the blessed word of "Freedom"
Echo to each foreign shore.
So march on our sons of freedom
In the cause so right and just
With your motto ever steadfast,
"In God is our sacred trust."

TRESSA CAREW.

Star Lake Notes.

G. J. Selk was in town last week.

The log depot is nearly ready for use.

O. VanHeuklyn returned to this place Monday.

Father Meyer, of Minocqua, was here over Sunday.

W. Williams and family leave for Tomahawk Wednesday. They will reside there in the future.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Geo. Tupper Wednesday. They tied a comforter for her and she served ice cream and cake.

The only carriage in town is the delivery wagon, so the young ladies make the most of their advantages and go riding in it.

The Cinch Club met with Mrs. A. H. Gibbes Saturday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wilson and D. B. Harrison, and consisted of souvenir spoons.

STAR LAKE BROWNIE.

Men's working pants, shirts and overalls better and cheaper than ever at Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Wisconsin's Semi-Centennial.

Time will work wonders. Half a century of push, progress and advance has developed the crude, wild territory of Wisconsin into the proud Badger state of today. Fortunate in its possessions of rich mineral resources, splendid timber lands and fertile soil, with the aid of the mighty hand of civilization large cities have sprung up, immense manufacturing plants have been erected, and fine farms developed. To properly celebrate this progress, Milwaukee is making great preparations for the Carnival to be held next summer.

A very important factor in the upbuilding of Wisconsin is a railroad system known as the Wisconsin Central Lines, which traverse the state from the southern boundry, north to Lake Superior, and west to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Running through the rich mineral belt and forests of northern Wisconsin; iron ore deposits, beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with plenty of hardwood, as well as pine, offer extraordinary inducements for the location of factories and manufacturing plants. Low freight rates, unexcelled facilities for reaching the market, and quick transit of shipments, make the offer very attractive. Manufacturers and others interested can obtain detailed information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

A word to the poor man, or of moderate means. Farming lands in Northern Wisconsin are of the best and can be obtained cheaply and at reasonable terms. Any man of thrift by industry can build a home for himself and family, and make a fine living on one of these farms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps on request, by Frederick Abbott, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Manager,
BURTON JOHNSON, G. F. A.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Half Rates to Appleton.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip May 29 and 30, limited to June 2, account of Convention German Catholic Benevolent Societies. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 2t-m19-26

Very Low Rates to Denver, Col.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates June 2, 4 and 5, limited to return June 12 to July 6, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 2t-m19-26.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house. J. L. MOORE, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale at Palace Drug Store

Excursion Tickets to the Omaha Exposition

Via the North-Western Line will be on sale daily, beginning June 1, limits of tickets providing for longer or shorter sojourn, according to rate. This exposition will be well worth seeing. For further information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 6tm26-30

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On June 7 and 21, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway. 1t-n23-31.

For Sale.

Hemlock and Tamarack lumber, dressed or rough.

STEVENS LUM'R CO.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT For Oneida County. } In Probate

Notice is hereby given that, at a general term of the County Court, to be held in and for said County, at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the first Tuesday (being the 7th day) of June, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, the following matter will be heard and considered:—

The application of Anderson W. Brown, Webster E. Brown, Edward O. Brown, Walter D. Brown and Paul Browne, to admit to probate the last will and testament of Edward Dexter Brown, late of the City of Rhinelander, in said County, deceased, and for letters testamentary upon said will, to said petitioners.

Dated May 11, 1898.

By the Court,
J. M. HARDMAN,
11-m12-j2 County Judge.

Foreclosure Sale.

In Circuit Court, Oneida County.

LOUIS DANNER and MATILDA DANNER, Plantiffs, vs. HERMAN MOENKE and FREDERIKA MOENKE, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above entitled action, on the 21st day of April, 1897, in the circuit court aforesaid, decreeing the sale of the mortgaged premises, described in said judgment, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of June, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number three (3) in block number eight (8) of the First Addition to the Village of Rhinelander in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said judgment, with costs of sale.

Dated April 25, 1898.

W. T. STEVENS,
Sheriff of Oneida Co.
MILLER & MCCORMICK,
7ta-29-j9 Plaintiffs' Attorneys

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. }
WAUSAU, WIS., MAY 5, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John Snow, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7514, made November 5, 1895, for SW¼ NW¼, Section 19, Township 38 N., Range 10 E., by James D. Cook, contestee, in which it is alleged that said James D. Cook has wholly abandoned said tract, and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, and next prior to April 20, 1898; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 5, 1898, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 12, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office, in Wausau, Wis.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 4, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

ELISHA T. WHEELOCK, Register.
6t-m12j16 HENRY C. MCCROSSEN, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, }
April 16, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on May 31, 1898, viz: Nils Lundborg, who made H. E. No. 6781 for the NW fr'l ¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 36, N, of R. 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Anderson, John L. Wolf, Andrew Larson and Anton Carlson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

ELISHA T. WHEELOCK,
61-a21-m26 Register.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
CURTIS BROTHERS & COMPANY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN J. KENNEDY and FLORA M. KENNEDY, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action and duly entered on the 12th day of April, 1897, ordering and decreeing the sale of the mortgaged premises, described in said judgment, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Rhinelander, in said county of Oneida, on the 20th day of June, 1898, at 2 o'clock p.m. of that day, all of the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section One (1); the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Two (2); the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the southeast quarter of the north-west quarter, the northeast quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section Eleven (11); the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter, all in section Twelve (12); the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south east quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section (13); the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Fourteen (14); the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the south east quarter of section Fifteen (15); the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section Twenty-one (21); the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section Twenty-two (22); the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Twenty-three (23); the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the north west quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Twenty four (24); Lot number six (6) of section Twenty-five (25); the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section Twenty-six (26); the northeast quarter of north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section Thirty-five; Lot number four (4) and the south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section Thirty-six (36); all in township thirty-seven (37) north of range nine (9) east; Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Twenty-five (25); the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of section Twenty-six (26); Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) of section Thirty-five (35); the north west quarter of the north east quarter, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of north-west quarter, the northeast quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Thirty-six (36), all in township thirty-eight (38) north of range nine east.

Also the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the southeast quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the southeast quarter, the south-west quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seven (7); the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section Seventeen (17); the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section Eighteen [18]; the northeast quarter of the north-east quarter, the north west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Nineteen [19]; the north-east quarter of the southeast quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Twenty-one [21]; the north-west quarter of the south west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-two [22]; north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section Twenty-seven [27]; the southeast quarter of the north-west quarter of section Twenty-eight [28]; the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine [29] all in township thirty-seven [37] north of range ten [10] east in the County of Oneida, Wisconsin, which said real estate I shall sell, as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose, to pay the amount due on said judgment, with costs of sale.

Dated May 3rd, 1898.

W. T. STEVENS, Sheriff of
Oneida Co., Wisconsin.
MERRIAM, MARCHETTI & BIRD,
71-m5-j16 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOHN ROSS,

Practical Horseshoer

—AND—

GENER'L BLACKSMITH

Shoeing horses that interfere or have weak or deformed feet a speciality. A share of your patronage solicited. Shops on King street, opposite Rapids Barn.

I have also opened up my wagon and buggy repair shop where all work in that line will be done neatly at very reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work left in my care.

If You Live In Rhinelander . .

it is not necessary to tell you that . . .

REARDON'S DRUG STORE

—IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY—

Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery

For Every Man, Woman And Child In The City Knows That. But If You Live In

Monico, Pennington, North Crandon, Crandon, Woodboro, McNaughton, Tomahawk Lake, Pelican Lake, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, Minocqua or Lac du Flambeau. THEN

Send me your drug orders. I will send, carefully packed, on first train, any article you may want. I will cheerfully mail samples of Wall Paper to any address. Send me the size of your rooms and I will forward estimates.

J. J. REARDON, Druggist,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Hutchinson & Innes,

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting, Heating.

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, - Stevens Street.

Episcopal Church.

Sunday services at St. Augustine's Mission are at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings prayer is said at 5:00 p. m. and Fridays at 7:30 p. m.

REV. C. M. HITCHCOCK,
Deacon in charge.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE,

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Central BARBER SHOP

DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

Fix up your lawn.

Put up a Hammock.

Clear a space for a Croquet set or a Tennis Game.

Buy a Ball for the boy and a catching glove to go with it.

You can do all the above things without seriously imparing the healthy appearance of your pocket-book.

When you have a bit of spare time and want to be pleasantly surprised call at the store of

C. C BRONSON & CO.

Chas. Thurston

wishes to call attention to the fact that he is prepared to do all work in the line of

Draying, Moving, Excavating, Job and Team Work.

He will also furnish stone and sand on short notice. All work done promptly and satisfactorily.

m24—6mo

For Sale.

The dwelling of D. B. Stevens. The shingle mill and saw mill of the Stevens Lumber Co.

tf. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street.
Rhinelander, Wis

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a specialty.
Rhinelander, Wi

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor. Night calls answered from office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. Surplus, $30,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY : SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

ONEIDA HOUSE
GUS HORN, Prop.
Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.
Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 3:50 A. M
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:25 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:15 A. M

H. C. BRAEGER, AGENT.

Don't neglect to hear Dr. H. Austin Adams at the Court House next week.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goolsby last week.

Mrs. J. Pilon and daughter, Miss Flora, of Minocqua, are in the city this week visiting friends.

W. E. Ellis, a respected citizen and practicing physician of Prentice, was a Rhinelander visitor last week.

STRONG GIRL WANTED—For general housework. Wages $15 to $20 per month. Inquire of H. Lewis.

A. J. Bolger came down from Minocqua Friday and danced with the girls at the New Grand that evening.

The G. C. Pingry residence on Brown street was purchased by J. Segerstrom last Saturday, consideration $200.00.

Mrs. J. W. McCormick is at Chippewa Falls this week, attending the State convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Henry Larsen, traveling auditor for the fruit commission house of Wm. Larsen, & Co., of Chicago, was in the city on business last Friday.

F. T. Coon has the stars and stripes and the flag of Cuba on the big plate glass windows of the Fuller House. The flags are conspicuous and touch off the windows to good advantage.

H. C. Brueger, Lige Sturdevant and Howard Reed spent the first of the week at Lake George after fish. A good sized denizen of the deep was landed by the first named.

Mrs. A. P. Clark left for Menominee, Mich., Monday noon, where she will spend the greater portion of the summer with Mr. Clark's mother and sister. After concluding her visit there she will go to Big Rapids and visit her brother.

Irvin Gray has decided to go out of the dry goods business in Rhinelander, and the store has been closed to arrange stock. It will be open again today (Thursday) at 2 p. m. The entire stock will be sold out without regard to values. Three sales each day until the stock is closed out.

On Tuesday evening at the Congregational parsonage, by the Rev. Geo. H. Kemp, Robert Luethy was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Blaser. The groom is a well-known and highly respected farmer in the Town of Pelican, and his wife recently came from Switzerland. The best wishes of their friends join them in their future.

F. M. Mason left Tuesday noon for Appleton where he will attend the state encampment of the G. A. R. which is being held there this week. Mr. Mason is a member of the Council of Administration and chairman of the Committee on Credentials. He has attended the state encampment for the past seven years.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Geisman, Gaars Mills, La. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The Rhinelander Iron Company finished their work at Ashland last week, having successfully built a 28x8 foot refuse burner for the Knight & Vilas Lumber Co. The Company attached a balloon screen 9x14 feet to the top of a 125 foot stack for the Flambeau Lumber Co., Monday and Tuesday. Hans Johnson and A. J. Lytle did the work.

The dancing party given by the High School Seniors at the New Grand Opera House Friday evening was a most pleasant occasion and one much enjoyed by all who attended. The hall was filled to its full capacity, during the quadrilles as many as seven sets being on the floor at one time. The music furnished by the orchestra was good, the new waltz "On the Banks of the Wabash," being encored by the dancers. The Seniors realized a tidy sum from the entertainment.

The resignation of Miss Mattie Vaughn, Miss Blanche Bissell, Miss May Stevens and Mrs. McClurken were accepted by the school board at a meeting held last week. The following new teachers have been secured for the city schools next year: Miss Belle Dirimple, of Wausau and Miss Mary Lockhart, of Ironwood, were given first grade positions; Miss Anna Reber, of Neillsville, Miss Gersha Vosburgh, of Superior, and Miss Mary Glew, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were given third grade positions. A third grade will be established in the high school building the coming year.

Frank Lambert, who has been serving as cookee with the driving crew of Alex. Cobban, which is bringing the Woodruff & Maguire Co.'s logs here from Dam Lake, was brought in Thursday night on a stretcher, the result of a severe injury suffered while at work that afternoon. He was carrying lunch to the men and had it in a large box which he held on his shoulder. In order to save time he took a short cut across the logs and in making the crossing lost his balance and fell, the box falling on top of him. Mr. Cobban, who happened to witness the accident, hurried over and carried Frank ashore, where it was found that prompt medical assistance would be required. He is getting along nicely at present but will not be able to join the crew before it reaches Boom Lake, which he expects will be some time this week.

If you want to Save Money on

Wall Paper

Call and Examine Stock at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE

Dr. H. Austin Adams will lecture on "Patriotism" at the Court House next week.

Mrs. Sanford, of Merrill, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Rogers. She arrived Friday.

Children's muslin bonnets and hats, new line and beauties, at 12½ to 25c.
Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve ice cream in the building on Davenport street formerly occupied by C. C. Bronson & Co., on the afternoon and evening of May 30.

Rev. Robert S. Ingraham, pastor of the Methodist church, will preach in the morning on "The Israelites at Marah and the Lesson;" and in the evening on "Stephen," the First Martyr."

Mrs. R. W. McCarey, Arthur and Earl, leave here Friday for Madison to see Mae McCarey receive her first Holy Communion Sunday morning. They will visit other cities while away.

Guy Colburn, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, living near the Protestant cemetery, died on Saturday. The funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. Robert S. Ingraham.

Henrietta Corbin, of Menominee, Mich., Deputy Supreme Commander L. O. T. M., arrived in Rhinelander Wednesday, and will be here for three or four days, conducting a school of instruction for the benefit of the ladies of Pelican Hive.

Services at First Congregational church next Sunday morning, 10:30. Topic—War. A condition of progress. In the evening at 7:45 the Memorial sermon will be preached before the G. A. R's. Special music.
REV. GEO. H. KEMP, Pastor.

Eber I. Sharp, of Newaygo, Mich., and Edith M. Luce, of this city, were united in marriage Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride's mother, Rev. Robert S. Ingraham performing the ceremony. A large company of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp will remain in Rhinelander this week, and will then leave for their Michigan home.

The busy-body who makes it a practice to weave tales of intrigue and wrong doing out of whole cloth regarding others is the most contemptible and unholy person to whom the Lord ever gave the breath of life. The fires of hell and the torments of the damned are too good for such incarnators of trouble. May they be made to see the error of their way and be given a glimpse of what the future holds for persons of their ilk.

Last Sunday for the first time in its history the stars and stripes floated from the chancel of Christ Cathedral at Montreal, Canada. The starry emblem of the United States was twined around arches and pillars and was as prominent as the Union Jack. The occasion was the annual church parade of all the Montreal Militia, and the soldiers worshipped under the symbol of an Anglo-American alliance. As the Cathedral is the leading Anglican church of the city the occurrence caused much comment.

E. A. Forbes, of the Rhinelander Lighting Co., was occupied the first of the week looking after the construction work for the "Soo" road between here and Pennington. A large crew of men were employed putting up the poles and placing telegraph wires in position which were leveled by the tornado. Joe Kehoe, the regular lineman, was called to Dunbar Saturday to make repairs on the line there, many poles being blown down by a wind storm. Mr. Forbes is an expert at this branch of work, having spent much of his time at it, and his experience made him a valued man to secure.

One of the most magnificent set pieces of the pyrotechnic display, booked for Saturday evening of the Milwaukee Carnival week, will be the naval battle between the flagship "Reina Maria Cristina" of the Spanish fleet at Manila and Admiral Dewey's flagship "Olympia." The boats will begin a bombardment about 50 or 75 feet apart. The Olympia's fire will be direct, while that of the Reina Maria Christina will fly high of the mark. In due season the Spanish flagship will be sunk and immediately thereafter in the heavens will appear a large life-like picture of Admiral Dewey. During this engagement 40—18lb aerial bombs will be fired and the whole picture will be most realistic.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars inquire of B. W. McCAREY.

L. W. Fletcher, one of the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co.'s filers, was called to his home in Merrill, Saturday night, by a telegram which stated that his son, a young man nineteen years of age, was dying of pneumonia. Those who knew the contents of the telegram sympathized deeply with the grief stricken father.

John Lynn, a man about 45 years old, attempted suicide Tuesday afternoon. He had removed his coat and hat and was on the verge of jumping to the rocks from the city bridge when caught by a passer-by and turned over to Under Sheriff Calkins. He said that he had nothing to live for and wanted to die. He is a widower and the father of two children and had been working at the Hilber House for some time. Drink is supposed to have caused his action.

It will be noticed by the advertisement of Irvin Gray this week that a closing-out sale is in progress and that the big stock of goods carried by him will be sold prior to July 1 at what it will bring either in lots or parcels. Mr. Gray informs the NEW NORTH that he has contemplated this move for some time and that he is fully decided to dispose of all of his Rhinelander property interests so far as possible. Mr. Gray has established an enviable reputation for straight forward and honest business dealing and when his store shall have ceased to be numbered among the mercantile establishments of this city it will be missed.

A large quantity of pine was destroyed in towns north of this city by the cyclone, the path of which lay across the C. M. & St. P. tracks one mile north of Casanovia Junction running east and north, striking the Indian farms at the north-west corner of Rice lake and thence in a straight line to the camps of the Alex. Stewart Lumber Co. located in the center of Sec. 25, Township 37, Range 7, where it passed east of Pennington. Both of the Stewart camps were destroyed. Something in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 feet of pine lies flat in the county, divided up about as follows: The Stewart loss is estimated at 15,000,000; C. A. Good year, 500,000; Merrill Lumber Co., 5,000,000; Yawkey Lumber Co., 1,000,000; E. S. Lumber Co., 3,000,000; A. W. Patten, 1,000,000. The summer cottage owned by B. R. Lewis, W. E. Brown and Arthur Taylor, at Clear Lake, was completely wrecked and the road leading to it blocked so that a Johnstone would have had trouble locating it. A large portion of the timber leveled is damaged by breakage and this will no doubt be attacked by worms. The up-rooted trees will retain enough sap to prevent the pests from doing damage this season, but all must be cut before next season or value will be reduced considerably. At the best the damage is fully $2.00 per M. on account of the breakage of timber and the extra cost of logging.

The stories of eye witnesses of the cyclone's awful work last Wednesday night are interesting and reveal the terrific force exerted by the elements. A party of three were returning from a fishing trip. They traveled with a horse and buggy and were compelled to go slowly because of a loaded wagon ahead which took up most of the road. Of a sudden a muffled roar was heard soon increasing in its intensity. Monstrous clouds hung low in the air and swept toward them. One of them resembled a huge funnel and it swept along at a speed of perhaps twenty miles an hour. Standing timber was caught by it and torn out of the ground, broken twice in two and hurled out of sight, underbrush and shrubbery blasted and swept away like chaff before the fury in the air. When the cloud reached Lake Creek it seemed to take up all the water in the bed of the stream, and hail as large as tea cups fell with the rain. The air appeared to be of a straw color in the path and vicinity of the cloud, and a dull roar seemed to accompany the work of destruction. Huge trees were cut down as neatly as if a saw had done the work. Had it not been for the wagon ahead, which necessitated a slow pace, the party would have been directly in the path of the cyclone and been swept into eternity. As it was they stood on a slight elevation and saw the execution wrought without being harmed.

WANTED—21 violin, bass viol and cornet player for orchestra. Inquire at this office.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

. . . PAINTS . . .

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

WANTED, AT OSHKOSH.

To fill positions vacated by Union men:

One shingle sawyer.
One carriage rider.
One edger man.
One setter.
Three moulding machine men.

Good wages and full season guaranteed to competent men. Address D, this office.

Dr. Adams Lectures on Cuba Before a Large Audience at Fox Lake.

Dr. Henry Austin Adams, of Boston, delivered a lecture here tonight before a crowded house on "Patriotism." He is a native of Santiago de Cuba and is familiar with the present Cuban struggle. He spoke of the stand for humanity taken by the United States and of the loyalty of Catholics as citizens. He endorsed Archbishop Ireland's statement after war was declared, that Spain had no deadlier enemy than the Catholics of this country.—Fox Lake Cor. in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Dr. Adams will deliver this lecture at the Court House in this city next week.

Commencement Program.

The commencement exercises of the Rhinelander High School will be held at the Grand Opera House next Thursday and Friday evenings, June 2 and 3. The class of '98 is the largest ever graduated from the school, numbering sixteen. The class motto is "On the Threshold." The program is as follows:

Part I.

Prayer ..... REV. HITCHCOCK.
Oration, "Moral Heroism," REBY E. MERTIN.
Essay, "Memories of School Days," EVA MASON.
Essay, "The Early English Drama," J. EMMET CROWE.
Oration, "Character Building," RAY M. MACKS.
Essay, "Natural and Artificial Poetry," CORA HALLADAY.
Oration, "The Grandeur of the Republic," FRED. WEBSTER.
"Class Prophecy," ..... MYRTLE CURRAN.

Part II.

"Class History," ..... E. MAYNE ASHTON.
Oration, "Our Fiftieth Birthday," SAMUEL HIGGINS.
Essay, "Realization," ..... FANNY WATSON.
Oration, "Possibilities and What of Probable Rules," ..... PATRICK BALLY
Essay, "Ideals," ..... MYRTLE DUNHAM.
Essay, "The Individual in American Progress," ..... ELIZABETH MAKEHAM.
Oration, "The Growth and Formation of the Constitution of the United States," LEROY ANNIS.
Oration, "The Nineteenth Century," EDITH BROWN.
Oration, "Our Honorable Patriots," LESLIE BEERS.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Memorial Day Program.

Sunday services will be held in the Congregational church on Sunday evening, May 29, at 7:45 p. m. The memorial sermon will be delivered by Rev. Geo. H. Kemp. Ex-soldiers and sailors of the late war are invited to meet with the Post at their headquarters in I. O. O. F. hall, Cover Block, at 7:30 sharp, and march in a body to the church.

Monday, May 30, Memorial Day, members of the Post, all visiting comrades, all ex-soldiers and sailors of the late war, all Sons of Veterans are invited to meet with the Post at headquarters at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, and in company with any and all societies who may join with us, march to the cemetery and decorate the graves.

At 2:30 p. m. the Post will again assemble at headquarters and march in a body to the M. E. church, and listen to the Memorial Day address by Rev. R. S. Ingraham.

The Post respectfully invite the public, as well as all civic societies, to join with them in the observance of Memorial Day.

Contributions of flowers will be thankfully received, and such can be left at the Cover block on Monday the 30th, before one o'clock p. m., or notice given to Richard Reed, who will call for them. Done by order of the Post. F. M. MASON, Adjutant.

McMillan the Victor.

A good sized audience witnessed the wrestling match which took place at the Grand Opera House Saturday night between D. A. McMillan, of Chicago, and William Clark, of this city. T. Rounds was chosen referee and F. T. Coon and Frank Parker time keepers. McMillan and Clark shook hands at 9:10. The former showed a well developed and muscular form and weighed about 195 pounds. Clark looked well but was lighter, weighing about 185. McMillan's point was to put Clark two points down three times within sixty minutes and in consequence the work of the latter was wholly of the defensive order. He squirmed in and out of the grasp of his big opponent and endeavored by every means in his power to keep McMillan from putting him down. He broke several holds the latter secured but was finally pinned to the mat by a full Nelson lock; time 21 minutes.

The second bout was won by McMillan in 12½ minutes. Clark endeavored to keep out of reach of the Scotchman's long arms but was finally rushed to the mat and downed by a bar lock before he had time to bridge.

It was apparent to the audience that McMillan was too scientific for Clark, the former being well up on all the late clinches and in perfect training, while the latter was a long ways from being in good condition. The third bout opened slightly in the painter's favor. He secured a full Nelson on McMillan three times but could not hold it, the latter's length of body and well developed shoulder muscles being too much for him. After 14½ minutes struggle Clark was put two shoulders down apparently by main strength.

After the match Clark challenged McMillan to a five style mixed match to come off within thirty days. McMillan accepted the challenge.

To The Ladies.

I will have a few pieces of Mexican drawn work on exhibition, from which to take orders or sell, at Hamilton & Edwards' millinery store, Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week. MRS. E. F. LAWRENCE.

New Ads. This Week.

H. Lewis.
Irvin Gray.
Spafford & Cole.
Lewis Hardware Co.,
C. M. & W. W. Fenelon.
Cash Department Store.
Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Baptist Entertainment.

The Baptist Young People's Society will give an entertainment at the Baptist church on Saturday evening next, May 29. Admission, adults 15, children 10 cents.

PROGRAMME:

1. Song with banjo accompaniment. Misses Virginia, Katherine and Gretchen Day.
2. "The Competing Railroad" by four boys.
3. "The Birdies Song," Paul Schlessman and Bruce Hamilton.
4. "The Talk of the Flowers," by sixteen girls.
5. "Jesus Bids Us Shine," Schlessman Quartette.
6. "Rock of Ages," ..... Frances Curran

The pastor will give a set of dissolving views by the aid of a Lime Light Stereopticon. These pictures alone are worth the admission fee. Everybody invited. Proceeds for new hymn books.

Paints of every description, oils, white lead, varnishes, enamels, brushes, etc., at low prices at Jewell's.

Ed. Stoltzman entertained a company of his gentlemen friends at an informal reception in his new quarters in the opera house block last evening. The time was most pleasantly spent and was much enjoyed.

A pretty schoolma'am in Missouri announced that she would kiss the first pupil at school every morning. Since then she has been unable to induce the big boys to leave the school house at night.—Ex.

The time to buy a cool dress is when 30 cents will buy $1.50 worth of material. Do not miss this opportunity.
Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Half Rates to Stevens Point.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip, June 9 to 19, inclusive, limited to June 13, account of Annual Sangerfest North Wisconsin Sanger-Bezirk. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 12

Leave Orders for Cut Flowers

At Ashton's.

Did you know that we sell

Candy.....

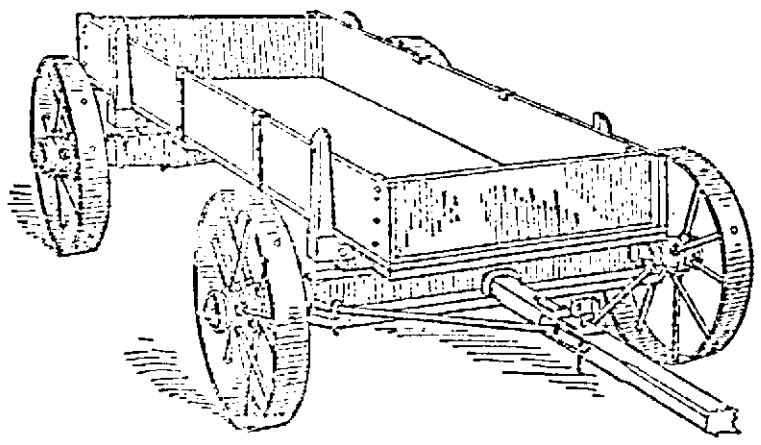
We have just received a stock of the Finest Candy manufactured.

"Alle Go" Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Henriettas,
Chocolate Ting-a-ling. Box Candy,
Finest in the city, 25c half lb.

We also sell Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pencils, Pens and all kinds of school supplies. Scale Books, Cards, Lumber Leads, etc. Typewriters Supplies. Finest line of Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in the city.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

The "New Idea" Wagon.



There is nothing so much needed on the farm as a Low-Down, Broad Tire, Wide-Platform wagon. It is used more than all other implements put together. It is just the thing for hauling corn stalks, tools, manure, grain or anything. It pulls easily, because the wide tires roll over the surface and cut no ruts that drain off the fertilizer or juices of the manure. The low wheel saves half the lifting, and the Top Half too. Such a wagon saves the wages of one man in loading. It will last a generation and you will have no tire setting or repair bills. It does away with strained backs from lifting over high wheels. It is a Road Maker and not a Road Breaker. It will not upset on side hills and it is great on marshes.

These wagons have wood axles 3x4½; capacity, two tons; weight, 433 pounds; wide or narrow track; bolsters only 19 inches from ground; fitted with the best steel wheels on the market, 28 inch high front and 50 inch rear, with 4-inch tires. The skeins are made of the best iron and are very smooth. The hubs have two deep hollow circles for holding the grease or oil. These are by far the Cheapest and Best Farm Wagons ever made.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Saying Nothing and Sawing Wood!

That's the way we do business. Our prices talk. The cost of an article is of little importance—the worth of it is the vital question. We aim to be the best in quality, not the lowest in price.

They Fit! That's what sells our goods

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools, hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

AND now they are going to have a trolley road in Pekin. The Chinese government has granted a concession to a German syndicate, and the contract has already been let to Siemans & Halske, of Berlin. A trolley road is also under construction at Seoul, the capital of Corea, by the American Trading Co.

THE new science claims that character is betrayed by the shape of the tongue. The long tongue indicates fondness for talk; a large tongue frankness and generosity; a short tongue, dissimulation; a narrow tongue, concentration of ideas; and the short, broad tongue shows a capacity for talking, but not for speaking the truth.

ALL attempts to induce the poor of England to buy rabbits, on the ground that they are cheap and wholesome, have failed. Australia could supply the poor of London, and then have plenty of rabbits to spare; but the poor despise the rabbit. At the same time he is welcomed to the table of the wealthy, and is esteemed as a toothsome morsel.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE has three brothers, all living within a few miles of Fredericksburg, Va. They are Maj. John M. Lee, Capt. Daniel M. Lee and one Robert Lee, who is eccentric enough to be plain "Mr." Capt. Lee's residence is on an estate called "Highland Home," and with him lives the venerable mother of the family. She is 90 years old and for some time has been totally blind.

IN Canada the man or woman who wants to sever the bonds of matrimony must go before the Dominion parliament, when the committee on divorce in the senate takes up the case and goes over the details very thoroughly, and if in the opinion of the committee the testimony warrants the granting of a divorce the report to that effect is made and both houses concur in a bill giving the required relief.

THOSE who imagine that the only trained soldiers that the United States could put in the field on short notice are the regulars and the militia overlook one fact. They overlook the fact that in this country are several thousand men who served three years in one of the finest drilled armies of modern times. The United States has thousands of German-American citizens who are trained soldiers, and can depend upon them, too.

TRAVELERS generally agree that the climate of Porto Rico is more agreeable and healthful than that of any of the other Antilles. The average daily temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit, but a cooling north breeze is generally prevalent during the hottest days. Land winds, so disagreeable in the other Antilles, are seldom felt, although tropical hurricanes are apt to make things lively at any time between July and October.

AT the present moment the British empire is 52 times the size of France, 54 times that of Germany, three and a half times that of the United States of America, thrice the size of Europe, with treble the population of all the Russias. It extends over 11,000,000 square miles, occupies one-fifth of the globe, contains one-fifth of the human race, or 350,000,000 people, embraces four continents, 10,000 islands, 500 promontories and 2,000 rivers.

IN San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, where a United States naval station will doubtless be permanently located, yellow fever threatens the lives of the foreigners who stop in the crowded and dirty streets, but in the suburbs, where the permanent foreign colony is located, the air is pure and wholesome. With his modern idea as to municipal hygiene, Uncle Sam would make short work of these ill-drained thoroughfares and stamp out yellow jack in short order.

THE Krag-Jorgensen rifle with which the United States soldiers are armed, appears to be a remarkably destructive weapon. Its caliber is only .30, and the long, steel-cased bullet, of the thickness of an ordinary pencil, will penetrate a man's skull at the thickest part at a distance of half a mile. At a very short range it bores a hole through the stoutest bone, as clean cut as if it were drilled, but beyond a range of 100 yards it assumes a lateral motion, which makes it as terrible as if it were an explosive bullet.

It is estimated that within a range of 600 yards the small caliber rifle of today will kill as many men as it wounds, and beyond that range the numbers wounded will exceed the number killed. With a killing range of three-quarters of a mile, with smokeless powder, and firing ten shots for every shot fired by the old-time rifle, the slaughter in modern warfare will be infinitely greater than any yet recorded. Happily, surgery has also made great strides and the skill that heals can compete better than ever with the skill that wounds.

DEFEATED contestants and contestees for a seat in the house have financial troubles of their own. Only the other day Representative Sullivan, of Mississippi, reported from the committee on claims a bill for $2,219.25 in favor of P. B. S. Pinchback. Mr. Pinchback had a contest in the Forty-third congress, over twenty-two years ago, George A. Sheridan assailing his title. In which he had to expend over $7,000. There is a rule of the house that the expenses of contested election cases shall be paid. The custom has long been to allow each party to a contest $2,000.

HAS BEEN NO FIGHT.

Rumor of Engagement Off Island of Hayti Denied.

NO DEFINITE NEWS OF SQUADRONS

The Charleston Now Well on Her Way to Manila—Troops to Sail for Philippines Next Tuesday—Latest War News.

Washington, May 23.—The rumors of a great naval battle, current Saturday night, were disposed of by the navy department early Sunday in the following official bulletin: "No truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, in which 12 ships were sunk." This was posted, not only for general information, but also to quiet the alarm among relatives and friends of those on board the American ships. As a rule, the department adopts the cautious phraseology of stating that no official information has been received, but to make assurance doubly sure in this case the department declared there was "no truth" in the reports. This indicates that the official information is such as to warrant the statement that the American and Spanish squadrons have not met.

The bureau of navigation, navy department, where official dispatches are received, was open throughout the day, but the officials were engaged on routine work, and there was no evidence of that activity which would attend the receipt of important information, nor of that keen expectancy which would indicate the near approach of the two fleets. In the absence of exact information as to the location of the fleets, this serenity in naval circles was a fair indication that the official advices did not give promise of an immediate engagement. It is evidently the view of the war board that an engagement, if it can be brought on, will be decisive of the whole war, and there is no purpose to allow such momentous results to go off on a fluke, or on a too precipitous move in deference to the public pressure for results, but to move firmly yet cautiously, and insure a victory when there is a fight.

CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK.
(Commanding the United States Battleship Oregon.)

Will Sail Next Tuesday.

Army headquarters was as busy as on week days, as the moving of large bodies of men gives scant time for Sunday rest. An extended dispatch was received from San Francisco, giving the final details of the embarkation of troops for the Philippines next Tuesday. It stated that the City of Peking, the Sydney and Australia would sail on that day with the First regiment of California volunteers, the First Oregon volunteers, one officer and 50 men from the heavy artillery of the California volunteers, making in all 123 officers and 2,400 men, under Brig. Gen. Thomas Anderson. Although Gen. Anderson takes charge of this command, it is understood that Gen. Otis, who is in San Francisco, will accompany the expedition. The Peking was originally secured by the navy department, but as she is so large and serviceable as a troop ship the army is using her in conjunction with the navy. Besides the troops, she will carry supplies and ammunition for the navy.

Over 125,000 Volunteers.

Reports received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin up to 11 o'clock Sunday night indicate that 100,000 volunteers have been mustered. It was expected that the mustering would be completed by this time, but delay has been caused by the inadequacy of the militia, both in numbers and in equipment in several of the states. Gen. Corbin is of opinion that the quota called for will be filled during the present week, within 30 days from the time the orders were sent out to the governors.

To Reinforce Dewey.

Washington, May 23.—The president has ordered the formidable double-turreted monitor Monterey to sail from San Francisco to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, so that he may be doubly prepared to receive Spain's Cadiz squadron.

Warning Against Spanish News.

Washington, May 23.—The navy department gave out no news Saturday touching the movements of the American squadrons in the neighborhood of Cuba. It is plain to be seen, however, that the officials are expecting great events to occur at any moment. What they most fear is the effect that might be produced upon our people by greatly exaggerated and misleading reports from Spanish sources of some great naval engagement, in which the Spaniards would claim the victory. It is realized that first news of an engagement in the neighborhood of Cuba or to the eastward may reach the United States through the Spanish cables via Madrid, and these are almost certain, no matter what the result may be, to make such a claim for victory for the Spanish side as is even now put forth by the Spaniards in Havana in the case of the battle of Manila bay. Obviously the only manner in which the truth could be discovered would be through our own official reports.

Charleston Goes to Sea.

San Francisco, May 23.—The Charleston is well on her way to Manila. The big cruiser passed through the Golden Gate at 8:20 Sunday morning, after having been anchored in the stream all night. She adjusted her compasses at an early hour and then passed up the bay through the Raccoon straits and passed the docks on the northern frontage of the city. Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an revoir to Capt. Glass and his crew. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel, but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach to bid her bon voyage. They lined the beach for a mile and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who are to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph. The Charleston's big siren answered the boys on the beach time and again, and the whistling was heard from one end of the city to the other. Never has a war vessel leaving this harbor received such a send-off as was given the Charleston, which was the first of the American fleet to be built on the Pacific coast. She was launched from the Union iron works in this city ten years ago and was one of the "nest eggs" of the present American navy.

Troops at Frisco.

San Francisco, May 23.—Ten thousand United States troops are tenting here, 9,000 of this number being volunteers at Camp Richmond, located on the site of the old Bay district track. All the troops from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota which were ordered to San Francisco are now here, but many more troops will arrive from other sections during the next few days.

Runs Blockade Again.

Corunna, Spain, May 23.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat arrived here unexpectedly Friday evening, from Cienfuegos, having escaped the American blockading ships. Large throngs of people thronged the quays and the members of the crew received an ovation when they went ashore. The people embraced the captain and officers of the steamer. Popular demonstrations followed throughout the city.

Claim Blockade Is Ineffectual.

Madrid, May 23.—The newspapers here are using the assertion that the Spanish auxiliary Montserrat "thrice ran the blockade of the Cuban coast" as the text for articles claiming to point out that the blockade is ineffective.

It is asserted here that the Montserrat landed 15,000,000 pesetas, 1,000 soldiers, 100 guns, 15,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition in Cuba.

Fortifying Spanish Town.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch to the World from Gibraltar, Spain, says: The Spanish towns nearest to this British possession are being strongly reenforced.

One thousand troops arrived Friday night at San Roque, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, largely smugglers, seven miles northwest of here, on the edge of the neutral territory between the kingdom of Spain and this British possession.

More troops have gone also to Algeciras, the dilapidated old town six miles west, straight across the bay from Gibraltar, and to Tariffa, the southwest point of Spain, 15 miles southwest from here.

Chased by the San Francisco.

Provincetown, Mass., May 23.—The cruiser San Francisco, which arrived here at seven o'clock Sunday morning from a night cruise, reports that she sighted a craft resembling a large steamer, sailing in the opposite direction, about 35 miles off Boston light during the night. The San Francisco trained her guns on the steamer, started in pursuit at the rate of 18 knots an hour and the kept in range of her searchlights for a time, but could not overtake the fugitive. The officers of the San Francisco think she was a friendly vessel whose officers may have taken the San Francisco for a hostile ship.

Shelled by Americans.

Madrid, May 23.—An official dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco says some American warships shelled the forts guarding the water approach to Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, on Thursday night last.

Cervera's Whereabouts Unknown.

Key West, Fla., May 23.—Speculation is still concentrated on the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, the general opinion favoring some point on the southern coast. As both sides of the island are now patrolled by United States warships, the naval authorities will not admit the possibility of Cervera's escape without the most desperate conflict in the history of naval warfare. Reports from Admiral Sampson's squadron say that all is quiet off the northern coast of Cuba. Nothing from Commodore Schley is expected before Tuesday.

Thinks Spanish Loss Heavy.

Senor Ernesto Castro, a well-known lawyer and president of the revolutionary junta of Cardenas, arrived here Sunday on the United States gunboat Annapolis. During the recent bombardment at Cardenas Senor Castro was in the bay in a small boat, trying to reach the American vessels and get transportation to the United States on an important mission. He was compelled to return to the shore, where he saw and heard of the results of the bombardment. The Spanish loss of life Senor Castro believes to have been very heavy. It was so reported. After the bombardment ceased the military commander pressed all able-bodied men into the work of carrying sand to build new batteries, and the next day 1,200 men were brought from Matanzas and Havana to continue the work.

TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Disaster to Detachment of First Missouri Regiment.

OCCURS NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Crashed Into by Another Train—One Soldier Is Killed and a Number Injured—Prosecution of Railroad Company Ordered.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23. — One man is dead and two fatally injured as the result of a wreck Saturday morning on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern railway between Chattanooga and the volunteer camp at Chickamauga. The dead and injured all belonged to the First regiment Missouri volunteer infantry.

The list of fatalities is:

George Walker, artificer, company D, dead.

Alfred M. Lane, private, both legs broken; will die.

Harvard Harlaski, private, leg broken, internal injuries; will die.

E. R. Richards, first lieutenant, company H, badly cut about arms and shoulders, and many others were badly but not fatally injured.

In addition to the list of injured given above, the following were badly wounded:

R. H. Fellell, private, badly hurt about the body.

Private Ed Lavinsburg, three ribs broken.

William Moffatt, a Chattanooga Times reporter, badly injured about the body.

The names of a number of other wounded cannot yet be secured. Jack McCade, a section hand, was killed by a passing military train just a few minutes before the casualty to the first Missouri train.

The train on which the most damage was done was carrying the First Missouri from Chattanooga to the park. The last car of this train was loaded with horses of the officers.

The military train was loading on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern track, just beyond the crossing of the Belt line, about a half-mile from Rossville. It was crashed into by the regular south-bound morning Chattanooga, Rome & Southern passenger train. It is said that there was no flagman on the military train.

Very Severe Shock.

The shock was very severe. The locomotive of the regular train was jammed into the horse car and this completely wrecked the baggage car, which was the next one forward. The man who was killed and those badly injured were all on the horse car. Everything was done to stop the passenger train when the other was seen, but it was going at a great speed. The engineer, C. W. Wheeler, stuck to his post to the last, and escaped with only a maimed ankle. He and his fireman were at once arrested and placed under a squad of soldiers. They are gravely censured by the soldiers for running so rapidly with a special ahead of them.

Horses of Officers Killed.

All the horses of the officers, valuable animals, were killed. The forward coaches of the military train were badly shaken, but no injury was done any one in them. The damage would have been much greater had the train not been made up in exactly the reverse of the usual order. If it had gone out in regular order the sleepers would have been in the rear and the officers who occupied them would have been killed instead of the horses. The wounded, about 12 in all, were at once taken in charge by Surgeon Wills, of the First battalion of the regiment.

Railroad to Be Prosecuted.

Washington, May 23. — Upon receiving news of the disaster, resulting in the death and injury to a number of Missouri soldiers near Chattanooga, Saturday, Secretary Alger sent the following telegram to Maj. Gen. Brooke, commanding at Chickamauga:

"Washington, May 21.—The press reports disaster to the First Missouri volunteers this morning near your camp, reporting death of five men and injury of several others. The secretary of war directs that every care be taken of the wounded and that the dead be buried with all the honors of war and immediate steps taken to prosecute the railroad responsible for this disaster."

Will Meet at Knoxville, Tenn.

Washington, May 23.—The officers of the American Society of Religious Education, located in this city, have completed the programme of the southern Biblical assembly, whose annual session will be in Knoxville, Tenn., June 16-26. Sixty eminent men of the southern states are engaged to speak.

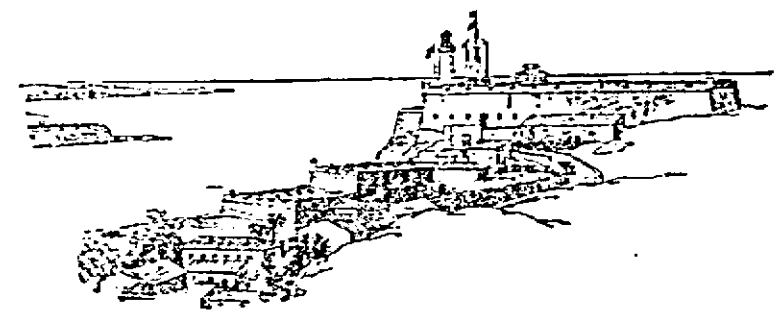
Senator Mason Robbed.

Washington, May 23.—Saturday night the residence of Senator William Mason, of Illinois, 1432 Chapin street, this city, was entered by burglars and jewelry to the value of nearly $4,000 was stolen. No clew to either the burglars or the jewelry has been obtained.

Chili Prepares for War.

Lima, Peru, May 23.—The Chilian national guard, charged with the defense of the Cordillera, will, it is announced, be called into service. The guard numbers 65,000 men, and will make the available total of the Chilian army 265,000.

A SCENE IN HAVANA HARBOR.



Morro Castle from Cabanas Fortress, Battery of La Punta on the Left.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Great Statesman to Be Laid to Rest in Westminster Abbey Next Saturday.

London, May 23.—Saturday, May 28, has been fixed for the funeral of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's remains will lie in Hawarden church all day Wednesday, where they will be viewed by his friends and neighbors, the number being limited to the oldest and most intimate. From the church the body will be taken to the Broughton Hall station and carried to London by the train leaving at 7:30 p. m. The deceased statesman will lie in state under a catafalque in Westminster hall on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Gladstone's death was the occasion of a tremendous outburst of pulpit oratory Sunday. In almost every church in the kingdom a sermon was preached in his memory. Telegrams of condolence continue to pour into Hawarden from all parts of the world. The queen and the duke of York have again written Mrs. Gladstone, who on Sunday attended services at Hawarden church, where a memorial service will be held next Saturday, while the funeral service is being held at the abbey.

PERILS IN MINING.

A Cave-in Occurs in an Ore Mine Near Mayersville, Pa., and Four Men Are Killed.

Allentown, Pa., May 23.—Four men were crushed to death Saturday by a cave-in at Hartzell & Swarth's hematite ore mines, near Mayersville. They were Jacob Reinhard, aged 40, having a wife and two children; Oscar Reinhard, his brother, aged 34, having a wife and three children; Morris Dry, single, 21, all of Fredericksville, Berks county; Frank Eidell, single, aged 20. The latter lived at Allentown. The men were working in a slope 72 feet below the surface, replacing the temporary props with permanent supports when the slide occurred. The timbers were pushed over, pinning the men fast and crushing them to instant death. A new shaft was sunk near the place where the bodies lay, and men have been working in shifts ever since the accident in the effort to reach the bodies, but without success so far.

CHURCH FINANCES.

Statement of the Receipts of the Presbyterian Church—A Splendid Showing.

Winona, Ind., May 23.—At Saturday's session of the Presbyterian general assembly the report of the board of relief for disabled ministers, and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, was submitted. The report showed that 875 names were carried on the roll. Among them were 342 ministers, 472 widows and 59 orphans' families. The average amount of annuities paid was $205. Last year the board reported a debt of $20,911; this year a working balance of $6,526. This was due to the fact that 4,126 churches have contributed to the needs of the board, being an increase of 291 over the number of churches giving in any previous year. The receipts for 1897-98 were: From churches, $83,164; from individuals, $15,743; on interest account, $70,234; unrestricted legacies, $27,893. Total, $197,126, or an increase of $36,250 over last year. The item of unrestricted legacies had been used for current expenses under permission from the last assembly. The board has permanent funds amounting to $1,532,449, only the income from which is used.

The beneficiaries of the board are scattered all over the country, and the board maintains also a home at Perth Amboy, N. Y.

Has Had Enough of War.

London, May 23.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Consul George W. Roosevelt, when asked to take an active part in the Hispano-American war, declined, saying: "I was wounded in the war of secession a dozen times and have paid my debt to my country. An American never pays the same debt twice."

Due to Poor Maps.

Tacoma, Wash., May 23.—Seafaring men here declare that the many accidents to vessels in these waters are largely due to the defective charts supplied by the United States government. It is said that except for the small beginning made by the steamers Hassler and Patterson, the surveying of Alaskan waters remains wholly neglected.

Death of Edward Bellamy.

Springfield, Mass., May 23.—Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," "Equality," etc., died at his home in Chicopee Falls at an early hour Sunday morning.

A Fatal Blow.

Keokuk, Ia., May 23.—Tom Wyatt knocked William Swigelson downstairs Sunday, killing him instantly. Wyatt was arrested.

Loss of Forty Lives Feared.

Dortmund, Prussia, May 23.—A great fire has broken out in the Zollern mine. It is feared that at least 45 miners have perished.

WIND'S AWFUL WORK

Death and Destruction by a Recent Cyclone in Arkansas.

AT LEAST SEVEN LIVES WERE LOST.

It Is Feared the Death List Will Prove to Be Larger—Village of Mudtown Entirely Swept Away—Damage at Other Points.

Fayetteville, Ark., May 23.—The tornado which passed through a portion of northwest Arkansas Friday night did immense damage to property and caused the death of at least seven persons. Reports of the destruction are coming in slowly and it is feared that later details will add other names to the death list. The storm came from the southeast, passing through the great fruit belt of the Ozark fruit region, and tore its way through the southern end of Benton county, spending its force in the White river valley. Everything in its path was destroyed, the greatest damage being done near Elm Springs, Lowell and Mudtown, the latter place being entirely swept away. At Elm Springs houses were blown down, orchards destroyed and stock killed. One man who had sought safety in a cellar was killed by falling timbers. The house blew away and the cellar was filled with debris, crushing the man to death.

Two miles east of Elm Springs a man named Killingsworth and his wife were killed. Their house was entirely destroyed and they were crushed to death in the debris. A mile away a farmhouse occupied by an Italian family was wrecked and the inmates were instantly killed. The residences of W. H. Holcomb and W. B. Pierson were destroyed. Twenty houses are reported blown away in the vicinity of Elm Springs, but details have not been received.

The storm was less severe in Crawford county, but one life was lost near Fort Smith. A Mrs. Nesbitt died from fright while the gale was at its fiercest.

The home of W. S. Kimbrough, near Springdale, was blown down and Kimbrough was instantly killed. Several other farmhouses were blown down near Springdale and six to eight persons, more or less, seriously injured.

Damaging Rains.

Kankakee, Ill., May 23.—The heaviest rainfall for two years was experienced in the Kankakee valley and adjacent territory Saturday morning. It was in the nature of a waterspout. All the territory between Kankakee and Bloomington is under water. The storm has inflicted great damage to farmers, as it will injure oats and retard corn planting. Hardly one-third of the usual acreage of corn has been planted so far. The corn planted is rotting.

Mascoutah, Ill., May 23. — In the American bottoms, a dozen miles west of here, there was a tremendous downpour of rain, the rainfall in places assuming the character of waterspouts. Many gardens and farms were flooded. The big wooden bridge across Silver creek, near Lebanon, was demolished by falling trees.

Quincy, Ill., May 23.—The break in the Crow levee in the Indian district has caused the spreading waters to cover an area of nearly 15,000 acres of farming lands and on part of them the water is three feet deep. It is estimated that about 5,000 or 6,000 acres of wheat is submerged and it probably will be a total loss. The streams are out of their banks on the Missouri side of the river, opposite this city, and farmers have not been able to cross the bottoms since Thursday evening. Much damage has been done by washouts and in the carrying away of bridges.

Assassinated.

Cotulla, Tex., May 23.—W. G. Bowen, one of the most prominent lawyers of this town, was assassinated here late Saturday night. Bowen had been downtown for a few minutes after supper, and on his return about nine o'clock he was shot twice in the back, not over 20 steps from his house. Mr. Bowen was unarmed. So far no clew as to the perpetrator has been found. If caught the assassin will probably be lynched by the infuriated citizens.

Will Boycott French Merchants

St. Joseph, Mo., May 23.—Seventy-five women, all of prominent families here, met Sunday afternoon at the Country club, where the freely-voiced hostility of France to the United States in the Spanish-American trouble was discussed. The upshot of the discussion was that the women resolved to neither buy nor wear French-made goods and to discourage the merchants whom they patronize from handling French products.

France Complains.

Berlin, May 23.—The German foreign office has received reports from Paris saying France is indignant at the American cable cuttings, considering such action to be contrary to international law and that she intends to ask the powers to protest against it.

Cubans Have Not Submitted.

Paris, May 23.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the Spanish government denies the Cuban leaders have submitted and admits that only a few unimportant leaders have accepted the advances of the autonomist government.

Thieves Secure Rich Booty.

New York, May 23.—Burglars visited the residence of Mrs. Barbara Brooks, widow of Brig. Gen. Horace Brooks, 228 East Thirty-fourth street, and obtained money and jewelry to the amount of nearly $10,000.

Illinois Miners.

Springfield, Ill., May 23.—The convention of miners passed a resolution by unanimous vote to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

Close of the Life of William Ewart Gladstone.

Death Comes Peacefully to the Famous Statesman in the Early Morning Hours—A Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

Hawarden, May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone died this (Thursday) morning at five o'clock.

Mr. Gladstone had been unconscious practically all day, though at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day except when the physician prevailed upon her to rest. She tenderly clasped her husband's hand as she watched him. Apparently he slept a good deal; occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way, words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were administered.

Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt that the remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard of Hawarden adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

According to the description of the illness given by Dr. Dobie, Mr. Gladstone's heart had been weaker and liable to failure for the last 18 months or two years.

Mr. Gladstone's Career.

The late Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P., P. C., was the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N. B., a merchant of Liverpool, and was born there

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

December 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ church, Oxford, taking a double first class in 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned at the general election in December, 1832, in the conservative interest for Newark, and entered parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. On January 25, 1833, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months petitioned to have his name removed from the books of the society on the ground of his having given up his intention of being called to the bar. Sir Robert Peel in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior lordship of the treasury, and in February, 1835, under secretary for colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office with his ministerial leader in April and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September, 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel in 1841 as vice president of the board of trade and master of the mint Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the privy council. In 1843 Mr. Gladstone succeeded the earl of Ripon as president of the board of trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley in the post of secretary of state for the colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life, resigned his seat for Newark and remained for some time out of parliament. In August, 1847, he was elected for the University of Oxford.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the parliament of 1847-52 the questions of university reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were agitated. Mr. Gladstone felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends and eventually separated himself from the great body of the conservative party in February, 1851. In July following Mr. Gladstone was reelected for the University of Oxford. On the formation of the coalition ministry under the earl of Aberdeen in December, 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the chancellorship of the exchequer. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration at the beginning of 1855 Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, but he resigned in the course of a few weeks. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In June, 1859, he resumed office under Lord Palmerston as chancellor of the exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws.

Leader of House of Commons.

In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer, and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston he became leader of the house of commons, retaining the chancellorship of the exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a reform bill, and a motion on committee having been carried, June 18, against the government by 11 votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's reform bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868 Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the house of commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish church suspensory bill, which, on May 22, passed a second reading in the lower house by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the house of peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for Southwest Lancashire. After a fierce contest he was defeated, but his defeat did not exclude him from the house of commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had returned him by a large majority.

First Lord of Treasury.

On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as first lord of the treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish church disestablishment act (1869), of the Irish land act (1870), and of the elementary education act (1870), the abolition of purchase in the army by the exercise of the royal prerogative in consequence of an adverse vote by the house of lords on the army regulation bill (1871); the negotiation of the treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama claims (1871); the passing of the ballot act (1872); and the judicature act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the government in the session of 1873 was the "universal education (Ireland) bill," which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the conservatives, caused the rejection of the bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for, but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone undertook (March 13) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodeled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the chancellorship of the exchequer, in addition to his office of first lord of the treasury. On January 24, 1874, a fortnight before both houses were to have met for the dispatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of parliament and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the income tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the liberal party.

Succeeded by Disraeli.

Mr. Gladstone at once resigned and Mr. Disraeli became prime minister. In the session of 1874 Mr. Gladstone, who had been reelected for Greenwich, offered a persistent opposition to the public worship regulation bill. On January 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville his determination to retire from the leadership of the liberal party. Soon afterwards the marquis of Hartington was chosen by the liberal party to be their leader in the house of commons. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gladstone constantly took part in the discussions of that assembly. On November 15, 1877, he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of the Greenwich liberal "five hundred" on March 8, 1878, stating that he should represent the borough only until the next general election. Early in the same year (1879) he had been invited to become the liberal candidate for Midlothian, and the crowning incident of the electoral campaign in the ensuing parliament recess was his visit to Scotland in connection with his purpose of contesting that county at the general election. He set out from Liverpool for Edinburgh on November 24, and from that date with the exception of two days' rest at Taymouth castle his life, till his return to Hawarden on December 8, was a long succession of enthusiastic receptions and unwearied speechmaking in condemnation of the policy of the conservative government. Mr. Gladstone was successful in his candidature.

His Second Ministry.

When the composition of the new house of commons was made known it consisted of 349 liberals, 243 conservatives and 60 home rulers, and the earl of Beaconsfield tendered his resignation. The marquis of Hartington, who had been leader of the opposition in the lower house, and Earl Granville, the opposition leader in the house of peers, were sent for by her majesty, but they recommended the queen to entrust the task of forming a cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. He consented to accept the duty. Mr. Gladstone himself superadded to his duties as first lord of the treasury the functions of chancellor of the exchequer, but he resigned the latter office in 1883 into the hands of Mr. Childers. The history of Mr. Gladstone's second ministry may be summed up in three words—Ireland, Egypt, Franchise—though, of course, a large number of other matters were long under consideration. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone was overthrown by a vote on the budget, and the conservatives, under Lord Salisbury's leadership, came into power. A general election took place in November, just five months after Mr. Gladstone's defeat, and the liberals were successful.

Champions Home Rule.

When Mr. Gladstone returned to office he announced his readiness to introduce a home rule measure for Ireland, and this created dissension in the liberal ranks and practically broke up the party. The bill was rejected by a majority of 30. Mr. Gladstone then appealed to the country, but was overwhelmed as a result. Mr. Gladstone resigned without meeting parliament and Lord Salisbury became prime minister for the second time on August 3, 1886. During 1892 Mr. Gladstone carried out yet another and most vigorous campaign in Midlothian. He was elected, but by a greatly reduced majority, and for the fourth time he became premier. In April, 1893, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of another home rule bill for Ireland in the house of commons, but the bill was thrown out by the lords.

His Retirement.

During his stay at Biarritz in February, 1894, a London journal announced Mr. Gladstone's retirement, but the report was contradicted in very guarded terms. After his return to England the rumor was renewed, and in the midst of the uncertainty Mr. Gladstone delivered his last speech as prime minister in the house of commons on the 1st of March—the occasion being the lords' amendments to the parish councils bill. The next day his resignation was made public, and the discovery that the premier was suffering from cataract in both eyes was given as the chief cause for such a decisive step. On March 3 Mr. Gladstone, in an audience with the queen, gave up the seals of office. A successful operation was performed two months later by which the cataract was removed. His long connection with the house of commons terminated in 1895, as he did not seek reelection. Since that period Mr. Gladstone rarely took any part in public affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left London for Cannes on November 25, 1897, and arrived at the latter place three days later. They remained there for nearly 11 weeks, and the homeward trip was begun on the 13th of last February and they reached London on the 19th. He has since been slowly dying.

CONDEMNS THE WAR.

Prince Bismarck Utters Words of Criticism of America's Position in the Crisis.

Friedrichsruhe, May 19.—The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and aggravated the swelling of his legs, and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here, and is disquieted about his patient. The prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent from members of the family has been able to obtain the views of the former chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance, as expressed by the prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance they are as follows: Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright. He says it is due to systematic American provocation, which finally became unbearable. He added:

"The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere. My views of war are well understood. I have always held that it is only defensible after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be wholesome either to America or Europe. The United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy, leading to unavoidable frictions. She thus abandoned her traditional peace policy, and, in order to maintain her position, she must become a military and a naval power—an expensive luxury which her geographical position rendered unnecessary. America's change of front means retrogression in the high sense of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about the war."

The Key Monument.

Frederick, Md., May 19.—The remains of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," and his wife, Mary Taylor Key, were exhumed in Mount Olivet cemetery and reinterred in a crypt in the foundation of the monument to the poet's memory which is being erected in a more suitable part of the cemetery. The Key monument, the money to pay for which was raised by popular subscription, will be unveiled on August 9.

Show Their Patriotism.

London, May 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The flutter caused by reports of French sympathy with Spain has led the ladies of the American colony here to boycott the local shops.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Gambling in Lumber Camps.

Gambling will hereafter be curtailed, if not stopped in all the lumber camps in the Menominee river region owing to a decision by Circuit Judge Hastings. John P. Gleson sued the Sawyer Goodman company for $166 wages. They claimed he had only half that amount coming, as he had lost over $80 playing poker, which had been charged to him and credited to his winning fellow workmen. Judge Hastings held, as it was a gambling debt, it was not legal. Hereafter gambling debts will not be recognized by the companies, and as the men have no cash while in the woods it practically does away with the evil.

Swept by a Cyclone.

A cyclone swept over portions of the state, causing death and destruction. The village of Pennington is literally wiped off the face of the earth and two persons were killed. At Elb Falls five persons were killed and damage estimated at $25,000 was done. At Antigo it struck the north outskirts of the village and made a path about a quarter of a mile wide. There were about 25 houses destroyed and two persons killed. At Goodyear's camp, near Harshaw, 13 persons were killed.

Deep Gash in His Head.

William Peasler, a well-known resident of Marinette, was found alongside the St. Paul track about a mile from the city with a deep gash in his head. He died in a short time. Physicians say he was not struck by a train on account of the character of the wound, and it is thought he was slugged with a sharp instrument of some kind and then left near the track to convey the theory of an accident. He had influential relatives in the city.

Knights of Pythias.

The annual election of officers of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin, in session in Appleton, resulted as follows:

Grand chancellor, D. S. Classen, Oconto; grand vice chancellor, H. R. Potter, of Ashland; grand keeper of records and seals Frank Barry, Milwaukee; grand prelate George R. Whitman, of Dodgeville; grand master at arms, M. J. Hart, Ashland; grand inner guard, Fred Klaus, Winneconne; grand outer guard, W. C. Winter LaCrosse. M. J. Jeffris, of Janesville, was reelected trustee for three years.

Farm Institutes.

Summer institutes will be held in northern Wisconsin in June as follows:

Polk county, Osceola Mills, June 7; Polk county, Luck, June 8; Burnett county Wood Lake, June 9; Washburn county Spooner, June 14; Shawano county, Pulcifer, June 14; Douglas county, West Superior, June 15; Chippewa county, Apollonia, June 16; Door county, Fish Creek June 16; Price county, Prentice, June 17 Marathon county, Athens, June 21; Ashland county, Ashland, June 22; Oneida county, Pelican Lake, June 22.

Chosen Secretary.

William Hense-Jensen, of Milwaukee has been chosen secretary of the German Historical society of Wisconsin. Mr. Jensen was formerly a reporter on the Seebote. He has opened an office in the Metropolitan building and will at once begin the collection of data for the forthcoming history of the Germans of Wisconsin.

New Railway Company.

A railroad company has been organized in Marinette to build a logging road from the mouth of the Escanaba river to Republic, 60 miles. It will be known as the Escanaba River company and is capitalized at $200,000. A force of men has started clearing the right of way and about 25 miles will be built this year.

Goes to Waupun.

Ernest Cornell, who killed his two children at Oconomowoc November 11 last, was found guilty of the crime. Since the jury decided with so much promptness that Cornell was not insane when the butchery was done, it was almost a foregone conclusion that he would be sent to Waupun.

Pleaded Guilty.

Alphonso Elkey, of Seymour, pleaded guilty in the circuit court in Ashland to the charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 15 years at Waupun, by Judge Goodland. Elkey, a few weeks ago, shot and killed his wife at Seymour and attempted suicide and failed.

The News Condensed.

Mary J. O'Connor, a widow living in Milwaukee, has given her three sons to the service of their country. They are all in company I, First regiment, of Wisconsin troops.

A verdict of $4,750 for Plaintiff Hibbard against the Omaha railroad was returned by the jury at Hudson in a personal injury case.

Arrangements for the laying of a second track between Baraboo and Elroy, a distance of 37 miles, have been completed.

The annual meeting of the old settlers of Waushara county will be held at Pine River June 1.

About 200 employes of the N. R. Allen tannery in Kenosha struck for higher wages.

The Beloit council elected E. E. Goss fire marshal to succeed O. F. Macy, who has held the position several years.

Eugene Himelaugh, arrested for stealing a horse at Lake Beulah, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Waupun for two years.

An order for 12,000 pair of shoes for the United States army has been placed with the M. D. Wells Shoe company in Waupun by the government.

A movement is on foot by the people of Waushara county to raise money to erect a soldiers' monument to be placed in the courthouse square in Wautoma.

Mrs. Catherine O'Hara, aged 75, died in Janesville. Her husband died two weeks ago, aged 85. They had been residents of Janesville for 45 years.

A female patient at the county asylum in Viroqua who on March 17 swallowed a table knife, two spoons and a quantity of glass, died from the effects.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Troops at Chickamauga park are suffering from lack of water.

Naval opinion in France is that the Spanish Cadiz fleet will make raids on American cities.

Denver has been chosen as the next place of meeting of the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals, hitherto inimical, of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America.

Senor Polo, ex-Spanish minister to Washington, and party sailed from Montreal Saturday on the steamship Dominion for Liverpool en route to Madrid.

News comes by way of Port au Prince, Hayti, that the Spanish fleet, after leaving Curacoa, was in no condition for battle—especially the little torpedo boats.

All but 1,000 of the 125,000 volunteers, according to reports to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, are now mustered into the regular army, and all are likely to be enrolled this week.

United States Minister Angell has entered a protest with the Turkish government against the action of the authorities in refusing to grant passports to Americans to travel in the interior.

It is learned from good authority that the Lake Shore has purchased the entire property of the Lake Shore & Western road. Indications are that it will be conducted in connection with the regular line of the Lake Shore.

Miss Rachel Vrooman, a society belle of Oakland, Cal., has been admitted to practice law before the supreme court. She graduated with honors from Hastings college of law and now is a fully accredited member of the bar.

Mrs. Mary E. Sellner has been committed to prison by Coroner Ashbridge at Philadelphia to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of having caused the death of her aged and wealthy husband by administering poison to him.

Eugene Harding, a private in company I, First New York volunteer infantry, was arrested at Camp Black, Hempstead, R. I., on the charge of embezzling $2,800 from his former employers, Snyder & Fancher, wholesale grocers of Middletown, N. Y.

The Catholic Knights and Ladies of America have finished their biennial convention at St. Louis. Most Rev. Archbishop J. J. Kain, of St. Louis, was elected supreme spiritual adviser, and Charles O'Donnell, of Chicago, supreme president.

Hon. Reuben P. Cannon, formerly well known throughout the state of Ohio as a leading politician, is dead, aged 79 years. Before the civil war he was a recognized factor in politics and was first to recognize the great ability and possible future of James A. Garfield.

POWDER PLANT DESTROYED.

Explosion Kills One Man and Injures Three Others Near Hammond, Ind.

Hammond, Ind., May 23.—At the lunch hour, while the workmen, engaged in the task of making cartridges for the use of the United States government, were luckily out of the building, the plant of the Economical Smokeless Powder company, located about five miles southeast of this city, was destroyed by an explosion shortly before one o'clock Saturday afternoon, instantly killing Arthur E. Booth, of Chicago, and injuring three others.

Several trusted employes of the company are of the opinion that the ignition of the powder was not the result of an accident, and lay particular stress on the fact that several suspicious characters have been seen in the vicinity of the works within the past few days. However this may be, the authorities of Lake county have so far been unable to substantiate to any tangible extent the theories of the officials.

Four Killed.

St. Louis, May 23.—A construction train and a special bearing officials of the road collided on the Vandalia at 12:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon 2½ miles east of Collinsville, Ill., between Formosa and Canteen. Two men on the construction train were killed outright, another died a few minutes later and a fourth late in the afternoon. Twenty others were injured.

A Celebration at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 23.—The centenary of the Irish rebellion of 1798 was celebrated here Sunday. The remains of Michael Dwyer, who died in 1825, and the remains of his wife were taken up and reburied in St. Mark's cathedral. The funeral, which was miles long, was witnessed by thousands. The foundation stone of the monument was also laid.

Fireman Killed.

San Francisco, May 23.—The suburban narrow gauge train on the Alameda branch was derailed Sunday afternoon on the trestle which runs out to the end of the pier. The locomotive went over and the first coach was thrown across the track. The fireman was killed, the engineer seriously injured and one other trainman was hurt.

Hard to Buy Horses.

Chicago, May 23.—The United States cavalry is in immediate want of 10,000 horses. But it appears that Uncle Sam will find it exceedingly difficult to recruit the required number of animals within the desired time, though his agents pay from $15 to $25 more for a horse than it would bring in the auction ring.

Hardware Plant Burned.

Connellsville, Pa., May 23.—The costly and handsome plant of the Slaymaker-Barry company, manufacturers of locks and builders' hardware, was burned Saturday evening. The main building, 300 feet long, is a complete wreck. The loss is about $100,000; the buildings were insured.

Decapitates Her Children.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 23.—Mrs. Sporri, the insane widow of a fireman at Vassar college, murdered her two children, a son two years old, and a daughter five months old, by decapitating them on Saturday morning. She will be sent to the Mattewan asylum for insane criminals.

Killed a Spectator.

Alameda, Cal., May 23.—During an altercation with her husband, from whom she is separated, Mrs. Gregory, a medical specialist, Sunday afternoon shot and killed J. H. Williams, who was present. It is supposed the bullet was intended for Gregory, but the woman's aim was bad.

"PIONEER LIMITED."

All Other Trains Eclipsed.

The two splendid new trains, happily named "THE PIONEER LIMITED," which the Barney & Smith Car company have constructed for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, are ready for service between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and a "private view" proves the assertion that they are the most magnificent product of the car-builders' art ever yet exhibited. These duplicate trains consist of the usual mail, express, and baggage cars (the latter furnished with bicycle racks and carrying a Westinghouse engine and dynamo to furnish power for the electric lighting of the entire train), buffet smoking and library cars, standard sleepers, compartment sleepers, dining cars, parlor cars, day coaches, and reclining chair cars. Entrance to each car is by way of massive "flush" vestibules, finished in San Domingo mahogany, the elegance of which is but a hint of the superb display within.

The buffet smoking cars are composed of a main apartment, a card room, and buffet. They are finished in St. Jago mahogany, carefully selected for its color and beauty, richly carved and inlaid with the most delicate and elaborate marquetry work. Months were consumed in preparing this most beautiful of inlaid woodwork, styled marquetry, and the forests of the world have been drawn upon for material, including such rare and beautiful woods as the tulip, amaranth, primavera, saffron, olive, cocobola, white holly, and English oak in natural colors. Each car is furnished with luxurious chairs, sofa, reading and writing tables, together with all the accessories and conveniences of a home library. The card room is divided from the main apartment by Ionic columns, supporting an arch in which is set a handsome bronze grill. This little room is further embellished by handsome mirrors, set in frames elaborate with carving and marquetry.

The ceiling is done in a warm Venetian red at the lower line, shading out to a soft apricot tint at the highest point, and decorated in bright colors with gold markings. The dome is lighted through sparkling cathedral glass in diamond-shaped panes set in a copper frame-work. The floor covering is a heavy Wilton carpet of special weave, showing the colors employed in the decorations; the chairs are upholstered in moquette plush, in a soft shade of green to harmonize with the window and floor hangings, which are of green silk velour, satin lined, and edged with heavy silk gimp and draped with a rich silk cord and tassels. The effect produced by these lustrous fabrics, together with the rare inlaid work and delicate carving, is marvelously elegant.

The style used in the ornamentation throughout the trains is the Empire, with a suggestion of the classic Greek, a combination peculiarly adapted to producing rich effects.

The standard sleepers are massive structures constructed on a model to emphasize a lofty ideal, and displaying in detail the architectural perfection prevalent throughout the train. They contain sixteen sections, commodious smoking rooms and toilet rooms at either end. The long perspective in the main drawing room is divided in the middle of the car by ornate Corinthian columns, resting on richly inlaid pedestals, and from the entablatures spring the arches supporting the ceiling. In the arches are placed oxidized grill-work of special design. These cars are finished in dark padouk or vermillion wood, the ceilings done in a dainty robin's-egg blue, ornamented with a design in gold and bright color. The bulk-heads and berth panels are the choicest specimens of padouk, highly polished and elaborately decorated with marquetry, each design adapted to its particular place. A slight departure from the Empire style in the marquetry allows the introduction of a Greek pattern on the entablatures.

The color used in the draperies in these cars is blue, expressing a gradual rise from a rich old blue in the magnificent Wilton carpet, a lighter shading in the moquette plush of the upholstery, to the delicate color of the ceiling. The upholstery has a minute scroll pattern, made from original designs, and the hangings are of exquisite silk velour, lined with satin and edged with silk gimp. The toilet rooms are large, and fitted with solid nickeline fixtures of the latest approved pattern. In the ladies' toilet room is placed, between the corner washstands, a dainty dressing case, with drawers, lockers, and a large mirror, while on the opposite wall is a pier-glass extending to the floor.

The compartment cars consist of seven double compartments and two drawing rooms, divided in the center by a corridor. The compartments, in suites of two or more rooms, are finished in different woods—padouk, St. Jago mahogany, and Circassian walnut, and the colors of the draperies used in connection with the different woods are in perfect artistic harmony. With the padouk is used a delicate blue, with the mahogany a soft, warm olive, while with the walnut is a happy combination of warm walnut brown, Venetian red, and delicate cream.

The marquetry and carving in these cars is of the most elaborate description, and in quantity alone is worth a king's ransom, while its quality and beauty eclipse anything ever seen heretofore. The Empire style is followed exclusively, and the graceful wreaths, garlands, draperies, torches, etc., done in fine and minute detail, carefully shaded and marvelously wrought (not painted), is peculiarly appropriate to these charming rooms. The rich carpets complement the side and ceiling decorations; the upholstery is of equal richness, and in the midst of such a riot of elaborate beauty, the eye is allowed to rest on lustrous silk curtains of plain, delicate color, matching in tint the perfect Oriental bloom on the carpets and upholstery. The corridors are finished in padouk, handsomely inlaid, and effectively set off by the blue color which has throughout been combined with that wood. Each compartment is fitted with toilet facilities, and the drawing rooms have the usual separate toilet rooms.

The day coaches have some new features, contributing alike to comfort and elegance. They are finished in Mexican mahogany, handsomely decorated with carving and marquetry; the ceilings done in green, with effective geometrical designs. The seats are of new pattern, upholstered in rich plush, and the aisle is carpeted with moquette, especially designed for "THE PIONEER LIMITED TRAINS." Each coach is provided with a large smoking room, furnished with rattan chairs. On the bulk-heads in the main apartment are handsome mirrors, under each of which a sofa is placed. Toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen are located at either end of the car.

The parlor cars consist of a main drawing room, smoking apartments at either end, and the usual toilet rooms. Each car is finished in San Domingo mahogany, richly carved; the ceiling is painted in warm apricot tints, lightening towards the center, and decorated with a graceful pattern done in gold. These cars are furnished in cool greens, the carpet of a dark shade, imported Wilton; the upholstery a somewhat lighter tone in the same color, of moquette plush, and the draperies are of exquisite India silk damask in green and white.

The reclining chair cars are finished in mahogany, supplied with sumptuous toilet accessories and a commodious smoking room, the seats upholstered in leather. The color scheme is kept in cool green, contrasting well with the mahogany finish. The main apartment is furnished with the "Scarritt" patent reclining chairs, covered in moquette plush, and the aisle is carpeted with Wilton velvet carpet of special design.

The main room of the dining car is a handsome apartment, finished in mahogany, richly carved, and decorated with marquetry. Done in Empire style, the color is kept in the cool sage greens, softening toward the ceiling, where the high lights reach a delicate silvery tint. The draperies are in admirable harmony with the color scheme. The floor covering is a dark green Wilton carpet; the window hangings, rich silk plush, falling in deep soft folds. The tables are covered with heavy Irish satin damask, of acanthus leaf and snow-drop pattern, set with Haviland china, decorated with the dainty St. Cloud pattern, and silverware, made to an especial design, displaying the rare old English oval shapes, varied by the use of the fluted corners, and finished with a graceful rococo border.

All of the cars are electric lighted, steam heated, and the metal finishings are in handsome old bronze, made to special design.

The method of the electric lighting is unique. For emergencies, and in addition to the regular dynamo, under each car is located an auxiliary battery sufficient to light a dozen or more lamps in each car. That battery is connected with the main switch box, and when the dynamo is running is continually being charged, and is therefore ready for instantaneous use. In connection with the electric fittings the ladies' toilet rooms are supplied with patent fixtures for heating curling irons.

The exterior of these trains is unusually beautiful, all the cars being painted a deep rich yellow in different shades, and finished in gold. The panel decorations and stripings are noticeably elegant, including the Empire designs adapted to conventional figures.

The sleeping cars are four inches wider and six inches higher than cars of the standard used hitherto, and this additional size is at once apparent in the interior, where the added "head-room" between the lower and upper berths, and width of berth and seating space is a marked and most comfortable special feature. None of the sleeping cars is less than seventy-two feet in length, and each complete train, when made up for its every-night run between Chicago and the Twin Cities, is longer than the longest city block. The fastest and most powerful locomotives ever built are required to haul these absolutely perfect trains over the smoothest track in America; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has the track, the locomotives and the trains.

Another special feature is the electric light placed over the vestibule doors. Enclosed in an ornamental case, it lights the entire platform, so that the steps may be used in the night without danger or inconvenience.

The actual cost of "THE PIONEER LIMITED TRAINS" (two) is said to be $350,000.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE oldest observatory in the world is in China.

THE Pacific coast trade with Russian ports is increasing.

RUSSIA holds third place among the gold producing countries.

IT has been demonstrated that African elephants can be domesticated.

OUT of 250,000 farms in Denmark only 1,000 are more than 250 acres in extent.

PEOPLE of Lincolnshire have decided to erect a statue of Lord Tennyson in Lincoln.

THE war with Spain has furnished employment to every pattern maker in the United States.

THE death rate of the sailors in the mercantile marine is 12 per 1,000—lower than on land.

A new battle ship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

A SPANISH inventor produces from grasshoppers a fatty substance which is declared to make the finest soap yet manufactured.

INDIAN wrestlers and athletes train on a diet consisting chiefly of milk, with a little goat's flesh and plenty of farinaceous food.

Volunteers

For our army of money saving customers are coming in daily and our forces are constantly increasing. It is easy to understand why people indorse our course if you are familiar with our store. We do business on business principles and solicit your patronage on that basis. Will you volunteer to join our army of customers?

Shoes.

A shoe that wears is our boast.
To sell shoes that are serviceable at low prices is our business. A narrow margin of profit is our motto.
Come and see our shoes.

Straw Hats.

The Straw Hat season has come and you ought to come here for your Hat, as we are showing a large assortment of these goods at very low prices.

Underwear.

Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Vests, each.............. 2c
" Spun Silk Vests, each.................50c.
" Silk Lisle Vests, each........... ......50c.
Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers, each.........25c.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each 50c.

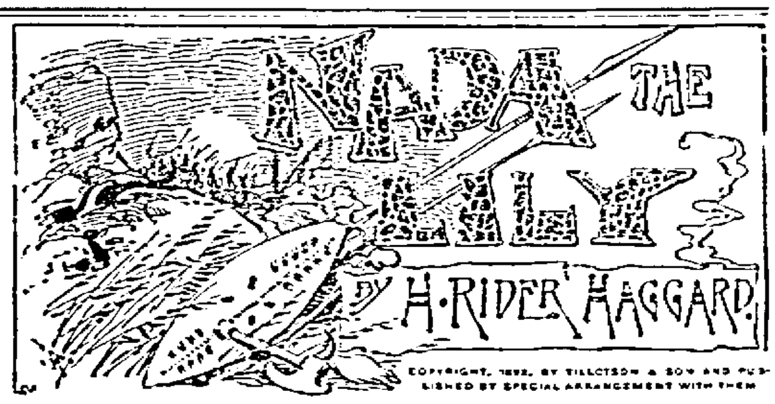
Umbrellas

And Mackintoshes.

A good 26 in. Umbrella 49c. Better grades at 75c. and up to $2.00 each. In Mackintoshes we carry only the best goods. Consequently they will prove cheapest in time. We have them in Navy, Green, Brown mixed and Gray mixed, at the very lowest prices.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE,

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.



Now I laughed shrilly, desiring to try the heart of Umslopogaas, my fosterling, yet further.

"Fool!" I said. "Boy with the brain of a monkey, for every spear you have, Dingaan, whom I serve, can send a hundred, and your mountain shall be stamped flat; and for your ghosts and your wolves, see, with the mouth of Dingaan I spit upon them!" and I spat upon the ground.

Now Umslopogaas shook in his rage, and the great ax glimmered as he shook. He turned to the captain who was behind him and said, "Say, Galazi the Wolf, shall we kill this man and those with him?"

"Nay," answered the Wolf, grinning, "do not kill them. You have given them safe conduct. Moreover, let them go back to their dog of a king, that he may send out his puppies to do battle with our wolves. It will be a pretty fight."

"Get you gone, O Mouth," said Umslopogaas—"get you gone swiftly, lest a worse thing befall you! Without my gates you shall find food to satisfy your hunger. Eat of it and begone, for if tomorrow at the noon you are found within a spear's throw of this kraal you and those with you shall bide there for ever, O Mouth of Dingaan the king!"

Now I made as though I would depart, then turning suddenly I spoke once more, saying:

"There were words in your message to the Black One who is gone of a certain man—nay, how was he named?—of a certain Mopo."

"What of Mopo, O Mouth, whose eyes are veiled? Mopo is dead, whose son I was!"

"Ah!" I said. "Yes, Mopo is dead—that is, the Black One who is gone killed a certain Mopo. How came it, O Bulalio, that you were his son?"

"Mopo is dead," quoth Umslopogaas again. "He is dead with all his house, his kraal is stamped flat, and that is why I hated the Black One, and therefore I hate Dingaan his brother, and will be as are Mopo and the house of Mopo before I pay him tribute of a single ox."

Now, my father, all this while I had spoken in a feigned voice, but now I spoke in my own voice, saying:

"So! Now you speak from your heart, young man, and by digging I have reached the root of the matter. It is because of this dead dog of a Mopo that you defy the king."

Umslopogaas heard the voice and shook no more with anger, but rather with fear and wonder. He looked at me hard, answering nothing.

"Have you a hut near by, O Chief Bulalio, foe of Dingaan the king, where I, the mouth of the king, may speak with you awhile apart? For I would learn your message word by word that I may deliver it. Fear not, Slaughterer, to sit alone with me in an empty hut. I am unarmed and old, and there is that in your hand which I should fear," and I pointed to the ax.

Now Umslopogaas, still shaking in his limbs, answered, "Follow me, O Mouth, and you, Galazi, stay with these men."

So I followed Umslopogaas, and presently we came to a large hut. Now for awhile it seemed dark in the hut, so I waited till our eyes could search the darkness. Then of a sudden I threw the blanket from my face.

"Look on me now, O Chief Bulalio, O Slaughterer, who once was named Umslopogaas—look on me and say who am I." Then he looked at me and his jaw fell.

"Either you are Mopo, my father, grown old—Mopo who is dead, or the ghost of Mopo," he answered in a low voice.

"I am Mopo, your father, Umslopogaas," I said. "You have been long in knowing me, who knew you from the first."

Then Umslopogaas cried aloud, but yet softly, and letting fall the ax Groanmaker, he flung himself upon my breast and wept there. And I wept also.

"Oh, my father," he said, "I thought that you were dead with the others, and now you have come back to me; and I—I would have lifted the ax against you in my folly. Oh, it is well that I have lived and not died, since once more I look upon your face—the face that I thought dead, but which yet lives, though it be sorely changed, as though by grief and years."

"Peace, Umslopogaas, my son," I said. "I also deemed you dead in the lion's mouth, though in truth it seemed strange to me that any other man than Umslopogaas could have wrought the deeds which I have heard of as done by Bulalio, chief of the People of the Ax—aye, and thrown defiance in the teeth of Chaka. But you are not dead, and I, I am not dead. It was another Mopo whom Chaka killed. I slew Chaka: Chaka did not slay me."

"And of Nada—what of Nada, my sister?" he said.

"Macropa your mother and Nada your sister are dead, Umslopogaas. They are dead at the hands of the people of the Halakazi, who dwell in Swaziland."

"I have heard of that people," he answered presently, "and so has Galazi the Wolf, yonder. He has a hate to satisfy against them—they murdered his father. Now I have two, for they have murdered my mother and my sister. Ah, Nada, my sister! Nada, my sister!" and the great man rocked himself to and fro in his grief.

Now, my father, it came into my thoughts to make the truth plain to Umslopogaas, and tell him that Nada was no sister of his and that he was no son of mine, but rather of Chaka. And yet I did not, though now I would that I had done so. For I saw well how great was the pride and how high was the heart of Umslopogaas, and I saw also that if once he should learn that the throne of Zululand was his by right nothing could hold him back, for he would swiftly break into open rebellion against Dingaan the king, and in my judgment the time was not ripe for that. Had I known, indeed, but one short year before that Umslopogaas still lived, he had sat where Dingaan sat this day; but I did not know it, and the chance had gone by for awhile. Now Dingaan was king and mustered many regiments around him, for I had held him back from war, as in the case of the raid that he would have made upon the Swazis. The chance had gone by, but it would come again, and till it came I would say nothing. I would do this, rather—I would bring Dingaan and Umslopogaas together, that Umslopogaas might become known in the land as a great chief and the first of warriors. Then I would cause him to be advanced to be an induna and a general to lead the impis of the king, for he who leads the impis is already half a king.

So I held my peace upon this matter, but till the dawn was gray Umslopogaas and I sat together and talked. I told him how all my wives and children had been killed, how I had been put to the torment, and showed him my white and withered hand. I told him also of the death of Baleka my sister and of all my people of the Langeni, and of how I had revenged my wrongs upon Chaka and made Dingaan to be king in his place, and was now the first man in the land under the king, though the king feared me much and loved me little. But I did not tell him that Baleka my sister was his own mother.

When I had done my tale Umslopogaas told me his—how Galazi had rescued him from the lioness; how he had become one of the Wolf Brethren; how he had conquered Jikiza and become chief of the People of the Ax, and taken Zinita to wife and grown great in the land.

I asked him how it came about that he still hunted with the wolves as he had done last night. He answered that now he was great and there was nothing more to win, and at times a weariness of life came upon him, and then he must up and together with Galazi hunt and harry with the wolves, for thus only could he find rest.

I said that I would show him better game to hunt before all was done, and asked him further if he loved his wife, Zinita. Umslopogaas answered that he would love her better if she loved him not so much, for she was jealous and quick to anger, and that was a sorrow to him. Then, when he had slept awhile, he led me from the hut, and I and my people were feasted with the best, and I spoke with Zinita and Galazi the Wolf. For the last, I liked him well. This was a good man to have at one's back in battle. But my heart spoke to me against Zinita. She was handsome and tall, but with fierce eyes, which always watched Umslopogaas, my fosterling; and I noted that he was fearless of all other things, yet seemed to fear Zinita. Neither did she love me, for when she saw how the Slaughterer clung to me, as it were, instantly she grew jealous—as already she was jealous of Galazi—and would have been rid of me if she might.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SLAYING OF THE BOERS.

On the morrow I led Umslopogaas apart and spoke to him thus:

"My son, yesterday, when you did not know me except as the mouth of Dingaan, you charged me with a certain message for Dingaan the king, that, had it been delivered into the ears of the king, had surely brought death upon you and all your people. You are no match for Dingaan, though dwelling here alone in an empty land you have grown great in your own eyes and the eyes of those about you. Moreover, Umslopogaas, know this: Dingaan already hates you because of the words which in bygone years you sent by Masilo the fool to the Black One who is dead, for he heard those words, and it is his will to eat you up. He has sent me hither for one reason only, to be rid of me awhile, and whatever the words I bring back to him the end will be the same—the night shall come when you will find an impi at your gates."

"Then what need to talk more of the matter, my father?" asked Umslopogaas. "That will come which must come. Let me wait here for the impi of Dingaan and fight till I die."

"Not so, Umslopogaas, my son. There are more ways of killing a man than by the assegai, and a crooked stick can still be bent straight in the steam. This is my desire, Umslopogaas. That instead of hate Dingaan should give you love; instead of death, advancement; that you shall grow great in his shadow. Listen, Dingaan is not what Chaka was, though, like Chaka, he is cruel. This Dingaan is a fool, and it may well come about that a man can be found who, growing up in his shadow, in the end shall overshadow him. I might do it—I, myself, but I am old and have no longing to rule. But you are young, Umslopogaas, and there is no man like you in the land."

"What is your plan, my father?" he asked. "Say how can this be brought about?"

"This and thus, Umslopogaas. Among the tribes of the Halakazi in Swaziland there dwells a maid who is named the Lily. She is a girl of the most wonderful beauty, and Dingaan is afire with longing to have her to wife. Now awhile since Dingaan dispatched an embassy to the chief of the Halakazi asking the Lily in marriage, and the chief of the Halakazi sent back insolent words, saying that the beauty of the earth should be given in marriage to no Zulu dog. Then Dingaan was wroth, and he would have gathered his impis and sent them against the Halakazi to destroy them and bring him the maid, but I held him back from it, saying that now was no time to begin a new war; and it is for this cause that Dingaan hates me, he is so set upon the plucking of the Swazi Lily. Do you understand now, Umslopogaas?"

"Something," he answered. "But speak clearly."

"Wow, Umslopogaas! This is my plan—that you should fall upon the Halakazi tribe, destroy it and bring back the maid as a peace offering to Dingaan."

"That is a good plan, my father," he answered. "At the least, maid or no maid, there will be fighting in it, and rattle to divide when the fighting is done."

"First conquer, then reckon up the spoils, Umslopogaas."

Now he thought awhile, then said: "Suffer that I summon Galazi the Wolf, my captain. Do not fear; he is trusty and a man of few words."

Presently Galazi came and sat down before us. Then I put the matter to him thus: That Umslopogaas would fall upon the Halakazi and bring to Dingaan the maid he longed for as a peace offering.

Galazi the Wolf listened in silence till I had finished, then he answered quietly, but it seemed to me that a fire shone in his eyes as he spoke:

"I am chief by right of the Halakazi, O Mouth of Dingaan, and know them well. They are a strong people, and can put two full regiments under arms, whereas Bulalio here can muster but one regiment, and that a small one. Moreover, they have watchmen out by night and day and spies scattered through the land, so that it will be hard to take them unawares; also their stronghold is a vast cave open to the sky in the middle, and none have won that stronghold yet; nor could it be found except by those who know its secret. They are few, yet I am one of them, for my father showed it to me when I was a lad. Therefore, Mouth of Dingaan, you will know that this is no easy task which Bulalio would set himself and us—to conquer the Halakazi. That is the face of the matter so far as it concerns Bulalio, but for me, O Mouth, it has another face. Know that long years ago I swore to my father as he lay dying by the poison of a witch of this people that I would not rest till I had avenged him—aye, till I had stamped out the Halakazi, and slain their men, and brought their women to the houses of strangers and their children to bonds! Year by year and month by month and night by night, as I have lain alone upon the Ghost mountain yonder, I have wondered how I might bring my oath to pass, and found no way. Now it seems that there is a way, and I am glad. Yet this is a great adventure, and perchance before it is done with the People of the Ax will be no more." And he ceased and took snuff, watching our faces over the spoon.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame backs, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

THE BANK
BARBER SHOP
W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.
New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

Hot and Cold water, Vapor and Shower Baths in connection. Only up-to-date shop in the city.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

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POINTS EAST NEW YORK.
Solid Vestibuled Train to Montreal.
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THE SOO-PACIFIC is the
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W. R. CALLAWAY,
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Late Things in Ties,
Tecks, Puffs, Bows, Ascots just in.

An Elegant Assortment of
Madras Negligee
Shirt Patterns,

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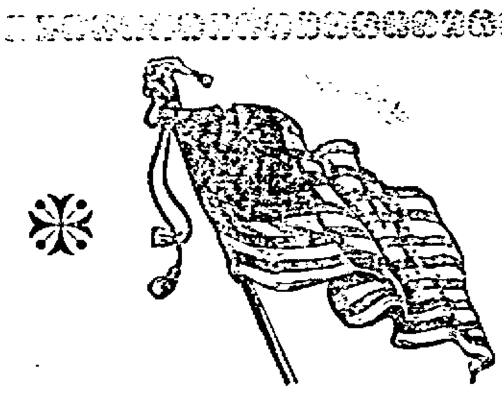

STATE SEMI-CENTENNIAL
..THE..
..Official Celebration..
WILL BE HELD AT
MADISON, JUNE 7-8-9
HALF FARE ON ALL ROADS

Veterans at Camp Randall
Reunion of Legislators
University Faculty and Students to parade

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.
TERRITORIAL RESIDENTS.

GREAT ORATIONS

WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION. STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.
WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PAIN'S WORLD'S FAIR FIRE-WORKS

This celebration promises to be the most memorable in the State's history. The advices received from the associations to be represented and the committees indicate that there will be a large attendance from all sections of the State.

Music will be furnished by the University of Wisconsin Band, Clauder's Milwaukee Carnival Band and other famous organizations.

The illumination of Capitol Park, conducted by a noted Chicago company, will be a revelation. The fire-works display by Pain's famous World's Fair Fire Works Company will be a notable exhibition, the program comprising fifty numbers, including the Blowing up of the Maine and Admiral Dewey's Victory in the Harbor of Manila.

..PROGRAM..

TUESDAY, JUNE 7. Official Day. Morning.—Wisconsin Teachers' Association. Afternoon.—Parade of the University Faculty and Students, nearly 2000 strong, escorted by the University Band and two battalions. First public appearance in the history of the University. Official exercises at the Armory, with oration by the Hon. J. V. Quarles. Evening.—General meeting at the Armory, with addresses by ten of the most noted speakers in Wisconsin, the whole interspersed with music. Campfire at Camp Randall, addressed by Prof. J. C. Freeman, Rev. George C. Culp, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and other favorite speakers. Legislative and Press Association banquets.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8. Pioneer Day. Morning.—Veterans' Procession and Press Parade. Meetings of the Women's Organizations, Bar and Press Associations. Reunions of State Officials, Legislators and members of Constitutional Conventions. Afternoon.—Band Concerts in Capitol Park. Municipal and County Conventions. Legislative and Regimental Reunions. (Nineteen Wisconsin regiments have appointed reunions during the Celebration.) Meetings of the Women's Organizations, Bar and Press Associations. Evening.—General meeting at the Armory, addressed by the Hon. Carl Schurz or other noted speakers. First display of fire works.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9. Historical Day. Morning.—Band Concerts in Capitol Park. Conventions of county historians and delegates from local historical societies, christian workers, territorial residents. Dane County Historical Society. Afternoon.—Grand War Song Concert, led by a chorus of 500 trained voices, with a full military band. Evening.—Grand Display by the famous Pain's World's Fair Fire Works Company.

All Wisconsin Railroads will sell tickets at half regular rates, and lower special excursion rates will probably be given from many points.

Hotel and boarding accommodations may be secured by addressing the General Secretary, G. P. Stickney, Room 216, State Capitol, Madison.